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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29
Yanmat...Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.38
Shatin...Dep.	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.51
Taipei...Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.04
Taipei Market...Dep.	7.31	9.59	11.14	12.49	1.59	5.19	6.14
Fanning...Dep.	7.39	10.08	11.23	12.53	2.08	5.28	6.23
Shenzhen...Dep.	7.39	10.07	11.22	12.52	2.07	5.27	6.22
Shenzhen...Arr.	7.43	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.28

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shenzhen...Dep.	7.31	9.05	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.18
Shenzhen...Arr.	7.39	9.12	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.25
Fanning...Dep.	7.43	9.16	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.29
Taipei Market...Dep.	7.43	9.26	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	5.39
Taipei...Dep.	7.46	9.30	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	5.43
Shatin...Dep.	7.59	9.43	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.55	5.51
Yanmat...Dep.	8.12	9.55	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.08	6.03
Kowloon...Arr.	8.20	9.03	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.16	6.11

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...Dep.	8.40	8.35	9.15	10.30	12.00	2.29	5.29
Yanmat...Dep.	8.50	—	9.30	10.39	12.09	2.31	5.38
Shatin...Dep.	9.02	—	9.42	10.51	12.21	2.43	5.51
Taipei...Dep.	9.16	—	9.49	11.04	12.34	2.56	6.04
Taipei Market...Dep.	9.31	—	9.59	11.14	12.49	3.09	6.14
Fanning...Dep.	9.39	—	10.08	11.23	12.53	3.11	6.23
Shenzhen...Dep.	9.39	—	10.07	11.22	12.52	3.10	6.22
Shenzhen...Arr.	9.43	—	10.13	11.28	12.58	3.14	6.28

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shenzhen...Dep.	8.19	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.20	6.09
Shenzhen...Arr.	8.19	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.27	6.16
Fanning...Dep.	8.23	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.31	6.20
Taipei Market...Dep.	8.23	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	5.41	6.30
Taipei...Dep.	8.27	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.42	5.45	6.34
Shatin...Dep.	8.51	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.55	5.58	6.47
Yanmat...Dep.	9.03	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.07	6.10	6.59
Kowloon...Arr.	9.11	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.15	6.18	7.07

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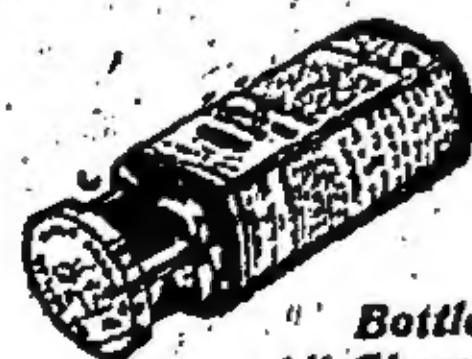
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INDIA'S OPIUM POLICY. EXPORT TO BE GRADUALLY EXTINGUISHED. AN ACT OF REAL COURAGE.

The new opium policy of the Indian Government, described by Lord Winterton in answer to a question in Parliament, marks a departure of the highest importance. The Government has resolved, subject to the approval of the Legislature, to reduce the export of opium by instalments "so as to extinguish the trade altogether except for strictly medicinal purposes." The period over which this process will be carried out has not yet been fixed, and in fixing it the Government will necessarily take into account the circumstances of the Indian cultivators. The motive of the Government, Lord Winterton stated, was a determination to do all in its power to co-operate in securing the benefits that were looked for as a result of the Geneva Conference. Thus those conferences, which had in one sense so disappointing a result at the time, have had the effect of producing a momentous revolution in the policy of the Indian Government.

The importance of this revolution will be grasped when we recall the earlier history of the question. The Hague Convention of 1912, which was signed by most of the Powers, including China, bound the signatories only to permit the traffic in opium for legitimate purposes. In form the Indian Government carried out this convention, more strictly than other signatories. Mr. Gavitt, the well-known American writer, gave the Indian Government great credit on this head. In his recent book on this subject, "I will go so far as to say that in my judgment India has more scrupulously, anyway more effectively, complied with the Hague Convention than any other country, not excepting the United States of America." This testimony, given just after the sharp encounter between the British and the American delegates at Geneva, is very striking. Mr. Gavitt pointed out that the Indian Government insisted on official import certificates from the countries to which they sent opium and that they had been loyal to their pledge not to allow export to China. In the last few months they have gone further, they stopped the export of opium to the Portuguese island of Macao, where it was notoriously excessive and put to illegitimate uses. But loyal as the Indian Government had been to these engagements they were obstinate at Geneva in resisting the American demand for an agreement to allow export only "for medical and scientific purposes." The Americans held that it was nothing less than this which could be effective, and the controversy became very bitter. Thus what the Indian Government has done to accept now a reform which it opposed strenuously at Geneva. The decision is, therefore, an act of real courage, for Governments will often refrain from a wise course for no better reason than that they took a different view of it.

The decision is important for its effects outside and inside India. One member of Parliament asked if there was any guarantee that China would not increase her production in order to benefit commercially by India's renunciation. That argument can always be used against reforms of this kind. It was a favourite argument in the days of the slave trade, opponents contending that if the negroes were not carried in our ships there would only be more cargoes to enrich the shippers of other countries. So far as China is concerned the future of this question, like many others, depends on the course of her politics. In 1907 the British Government offered to reduce the export of India opium if China would reduce its production, and for some years until she fell into anarchy China kept her bargain. Sir John Jordan gave emphatic testimony to this effect. It is far too early to take a despairing view of China's future in this or in other respects. For the rest, the effect of this decision taken by so powerful a Government must be felt throughout the world, all the more because the Indian Government has shown in the case of the Hague Convention that it keeps its engagements. It will enormously strengthen the forces of reform within the League of Nations and in countries, like Persia, that have appealed to the League for help in managing their own problem. Part from this the decision amounts to a change of attitude to the whole question, and a change that will bring the Indian Government into touch with the best Indian opinion. In the articles on this subject that he contributed to our columns, which have since been reprinted ("The Opium Evil in India"), Mr. Andrews pointed out that the leaders of Indian opinion, all "condemned the view taken by the representatives of the Indian Government at Geneva. Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath Tagore, and other distinguished Indians joined in presenting a great petition for strong measures against the opium trade, and the Indian National Congress took up the same position. The Indian Government refused to regard the production of opium in this light; they gave cultivators loans without interest, and Mr. Gavitt quoted in his book reports from Indian officials deploring the failure of the opium harvest, in which they spoke of wheat as "a competing crop." The tradition of the Royal Commission, which reported in 1903 kept alive an indulgent view of the whole problem, and the Indian Government was rather in the position of a man who will act honourably in keeping any engagements he may make, but is at heart sceptical about the need for drastic reform. The decision now taken means that that attitude is abandoned. It entails, of course, certain sacrifices, and care and trouble will be necessary to carry out the new policy in such a way as to minimise hardship. But it will be welcomed by forward-looking men and forward-looking peoples throughout the world.—*Manchester Guardian.*

BRITISH ARMY ESTIMATES. £2,000,000 REDUCTION. MINISTER AND RECRUITING.

The net total of the Army Estimates for 1926, is £2,000,000 less than that of the current year, the respective figures being:—

1925	£44,500,000
1926	£42,500,000

The steady fall in the provision for the Army in recent years is shown by the totals of the three preceding periods, viz:—

1923	£62,300,000
1924	£52,000,000
1925	£45,000,000

A reduction of £1,200 is shown in the maximum establishment, exclusive of India, provided for, the totals being:—
All ranks.
1923 160,400
1924 150,400
1925 140,400
The total in the present estimates, it is to be noted, includes 3,600 Indian troops employed by the Air Ministry in Iraq; as against 4,000 in 1925, for which the War Office has no responsibility of any kind, but which for constitutional reasons are borne on the Army Vote for numbers. The reduction of 800 in the War Office sphere results from the abolition of the Corps of Military Accountants, a re-arrangement of duties and redistribution of personnel in the Royal Army Ordnance Corps which results in substantial economies, and the revision of Army establishments generally.

RECRUITING PROGRESS.

ARMY'S GREATER INDUCEMENTS.

In a memorandum dealing with the estimates, the Minister for War, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, says: "The beginning of the financial year will find the strength of the British Army, inclusive of the British troops in India, practically up to establishment, but the unusual number of men leaving the Colours during the year will require recruiting to be maintained to the fullest possible extent. In order to mitigate the effect of the abnormal outflow from the Army during the coming year and to render it more regular in future years, 3,000 men were invited in 1925 to transfer prematurely to the Army Reserve, and the response to this invitation has been satisfactory. Recourse to this measure will not be necessary next year. Recruiting during the past year has, on the whole, been satisfactory, although the reduction in pay which came into operation last October, is probably responsible for a falling-off since that date, but it is anticipated that the numbers for the whole year will be only slightly short of the total required.

The total numbers enlisted are not a true indication of the popularity of the Army as a profession, since these represent only 38 per cent. of the numbers offering themselves for enlistment. The high standards of character, education, and physique required account largely for the large proportion of rejections. The greatly improved conditions and prospects of Army life have attracted increased numbers of the best type of recruit; in London, for instance, 40 per cent. of the recruits enlisted were in employment. "The regulation under which recruits are enabled to make allotments of pay to their parents and other dependants through the regimental paymaster has proved very popular, and in many districts as many as 70 per cent. of the recruits presenting themselves have taken advantage of it.

Dealing with the re-settlement of soldiers in civil life, the Minister says that a satisfactory measure of success has been achieved in this direction during the year, and he refers with gratification to the increase in the number of regimental associations which make assistance in obtaining civil employment for their members one of their principal objects. An inter-departmental advisory committee is at present investigating the possibilities of still further extending the opportunities of civil employment, more particularly in regard to posts in Government departments. Greater interest had been displayed by serving soldiers in land settlement in the Overseas Dominions, especially in regard to group settlement.

Referring to the Army and Supplementary Reserves, the Minister says: "The total strength of the Army Reserve on April 1st, 1926, will approximate to 86,000, an increase of some 3,000 during the year. During the coming year a large number of reservists is due to leave on the expiration of their engagements, with the result that on April 1st, 1927, the total strength will probably have fallen to about 80,000. For the same reason a further slight fall will occur in 1927, but from 1928 onwards the strength of the Reserve should grow rapidly.

TERRITORIAL ARMY.

The strength of the Territorial Army on February 1st, 1926, was 8,313 officers and 138,393 other ranks, an increase of 102 officers and 4,831 other ranks, as compared with February 1st, 1925. The present strength represents 81 per cent. of the authorised peace establishment in the case of officers and 79 per cent. in the case of other ranks. In spite of the high standards now exacted, 4,335 more recruits were enlisted during the last recruiting year than during the preceding twelve months. The Territorial Army is still, however, some 30,000 all ranks below its peace establishment, and recruiting for the new air defence units authorised since 1924, the importance of whose defensive role to the nation is deserving of greater recognition, has been particularly disappointing, as these units are still over 70 per cent. below their establishment. The 162nd East Midland Infantry Brigade of the 54th East Anglian Division, as well as several small units, and many individual officers of the Territorial Army, took part in the Army Manoeuvres last autumn, and the keenness and soldierly bearing of all ranks earned the admiration of all with whom they were brought in contact.

"The Territorial Army is very largely dependent on the goodwill of employers, both as regards the numbers of officers and other ranks serving, and as regards attendance at annual camp. Recognising the difficulties under which many employers are labouring, I gratefully acknowledge the encouragement given, often at personal expense and inconvenience, to employees to join the Territorial Army and to attend camp. I would appeal to all others who can do so to follow this fine example. The social value of the cadet movement and its importance as a course of recruiting for the Territorial Army have been recognised by the payment of the grant for the current, and by provision of a similar subsidy in the ensuing year."

MR. H. G. WELLS'S NEW STORY.

Mr. H. G. Wells's next story will be remarkable not only in quality but in length. It is entitled "The Thoughts of Mr. Cressault," and will contain 300,000 words, and be printed in two volumes. Mr. Cressault retires from all his activities to a farm in Provence, where he sets down his belief about everything in human affairs. Those who have seen the MS. say it is far and away the best thing that Mr. Wells has written. Messrs. Ernest Benn, Ltd., will publish the book.

AMERICAN BANKS' CLAIM.

NEW YORK NOT THE FINANCIAL CENTRE.

That the claim put forward by some Americans that the world's financial centre has been shifted from London to New York is discredited even in its country of origin, is daily proved, says the *Financial News*, by an article appearing in the current issue of the *Bankers' Magazine* of New York. Its author, dealing with the problem of American banks in competition abroad, points out that such a change, if and when it came about, would be the result of slow evolution. The number of American banks operating abroad has materially decreased since the boom years, while British banks, in spite of the handicap of an unstable sterling, have recovered in a large part the financial leadership in international trade that they enjoyed before the war. This the author regards as favourable from a point of view of international stability.

IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL POSITION.

At the same time, however, he claims that, owing to the changed position of the United States, her banking system is entitled to occupy an important international position. The soundness of his arguments leading to this conclusion is beyond doubt. While before the war American banks were engaged to such an extent in financing the undeveloped resources of their own country that they could not pay much attention to external expansion, during and after the war the development of home industries has reached an advanced stage, so that part of the potential energy of American banking is now available for international purposes. At the same time, the importance of the international trade of the United States has also increased. It is only natural, therefore, that her banks should aim at an international position superior to that occupied before the war.

NEED FOR FOREIGN EXPANSION.

The article recognizes that expansion in this direction cannot take overnight. The main obstacle is the lack of experienced Americans to operate in the domain of foreign banking. For this reason the writer disapproves of the ambitious programme of filling with Americans all the posts in American foreign banks, and recognizes the need of employing foreign—mainly British—experts during the transitional period. He also urges that the American staff of these banks should be trained abroad, preferably in London. Whether, the American clerk be destined for South America or the Far East, "a time in the office of the London branch will greatly benefit him. He will learn something of the English way of doing things. If he is there for any length of time the exceptional facilities of the Institute of Bankers will be open to him, and propinquity will lead him to seek some knowledge of the great English banks." The article concludes by stating that the development of American foreign banks lies not in finding some "economic or political focus-pocus," but in developing a generation of sound foreign bankers.

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THE WING ON CASE.

SENSATIONAL ADMISSION BY THE ASSISTANT CASHIER.

INSTRUCTIONS BY MANAGEMENT TO KEEP FORGERIES SECRET.

"A DELIBERATE AND SHAMELESS LIAR."

Sensational evidence was given at the Supreme Court yesterday during the further hearing of the trial of two Chinese for attempted fraud on the Wing On Bank.

Mr. Kwok, the assistant cashier admitted in cross-examination by Mr. Elsie Zeitlyn that he had paid out between \$20,000 and \$30,000 on forged documents, other than those on which the prisoners are charged. He stated that this particular fraud was perpetrated at about the same time that prisoners are alleged to have made an attempt.

Witness, when he gave evidence at the Police Court, had vigorously denied that any other such forgeries had been committed. In extension of his previous denial he pleaded that he had been expressly instructed by Mr. Philip Kwok, the General Manager of the Wing On Company, not to divulge anything with regard to the forgeries. The Company, he said, were very eager to keep the matter secret, because they hoped to effect the arrest of the forgers. It was emphasised to witness that he was under oath when he made his denial, and that the instructions given him were nothing less than instructions to tell a lie. Witness replied that he was an employee of the Company, and he had to do what he was told.

At the conclusion of the hearing yesterday afternoon, the Chief Justice severely reprimanded the witness, and said that he was "a deliberate and shameless liar."

UNTITLED BOOKS.

When the hearing was resumed yesterday morning, Mr. Elsie Zeitlyn, who is defending the first prisoner, continued his cross-examination of Mr. Kwok, the assistant cashier.

Counsel questioned witness relative to the procedure involved in the opening of a depositor's account at the bank, and asked that some entitled deposit books should be produced.

Mr. Jenkin (prosecuting Counsel) interposed and said that all the books had been handed over to Mr. Zeitlyn. There were no untitled deposit books, and he could not therefore produce them.

Mr. Zeitlyn said that he had been instructed that on March 26th a series of deposit books were shown to the solicitors for the defence. Some of these books should no depositor's name.

Witness said that a bundle of books were shown to Messrs. d'Almada and Bruton, and he did not know whether there were any untitled ones.

NO RECOLLECTION.

Do you know anything of the person who drew out the money on May 4th? I cannot remember.

Witness could not remember whether the general manager of the Company had spoken to him about the Kwong Cheong Account after May 4th. Neither had he any knowledge that Mr. Philip Kwok Chun, the manager had made an affidavit in connection with civil action between the Company of the Kwong Cheong.

He agreed that he was the only person who saw depositor when the money was deposited on April 28th. When the money with withdrawn, nothing more was required than the presentation of the book, and when it was later presented in May he paid out the money.

Mr. Zeitlyn: What was the smallest amount which a person could have to his credit in the Wing On Bank? The smallest sum for private persons was \$100, but folks of the Company could have \$50.

Witness said that he could not remember how many persons had no larger sum than a \$100 in the bank in 1923. He then referred to a document which he took from his pocket. After perusing it he said that at the time there were only two persons with \$100 to their credit in the bank. Questioned as to how he had made out the document, witness said that he had referred to the bank's books just before criminal proceedings began in the present case.

Mr. Zeitlyn asked for the bank's books for the period between April and August, 1923. Mr. Jenkin said that he would send for the books immediately.

Counsel then questioned witness as to why on the 4th of May, when the person who drew out a sum in the name of the Kwong Cheong firm was not allowed to leave a thousand dollars in the bank. Witness replied that such large amounts had been drawn out as soon after the deposit was made that the cashier suggested that the depositor should take all the money out.

Mr. Zeitlyn: I put it to you that \$1,000 has never been refused through your experience at the Wing On Bank? I cannot say.

When did you find out that these withdrawals were improper? Not until August 13th when the Industrial and Commercial Bank presented another book for the withdrawal of the money.

SENSATIONAL ADMISSION.

Have you ever paid out large sums on forged documents previously?—I have paid out large sums on forged documents on two previous occasions. It is a secret of the Company, and I cannot divulge the names, because we want to arrest the persons.

What were the amounts involved?—Between \$20,000 and \$30,000.

And was it about the time of the year when this alleged defraud was committed?—Yes.

You were asked about it at the Police Court, and you denied it, did you not?—I was instructed by the Company to keep it secret. So I could not say it.

And on instructions from the Company you told a lie when you were on oath?—I am an employee of the Company. I was instructed to that effect.

Were you told by an official of the Company that you would be held liable for this money?—Both the general and the assistant manager had told me that.

It made a deep impression on you, Mr. Kwok?—Yes, because I was responsible.

You will never forget that you were wholly responsible for the money lost?—I remember it.

Were you to repay this \$30,000 or the other two sums?—It was only the other two sums.

And were all the Kwoks in the firm to be held responsible to the Company?—It did not concern the Kwoks at all, only myself and the chief cashier.

Did Mr. Philip Kwok, the general manager, tell you that the chief cashier and yourself would be held responsible for it?—Yes.

What is your position respecting the \$30,000 paid to the Kwong Cheong firm?—He only reprimanded me.

At the Police Court you told me that you did not remember whether the manager told you anything, or whether he was angry. You could not remember whether he told you that you would be responsible. You could not remember anything, and you took a long time before you answered my questions. Not a very long time.

Have you ever been questioned about this matter by the Board of Directors of the Wing On Company?—I can remember perfectly now that they did not.

Who was it who gave you instructions that you were not to divulge, even on oath, the former payments on forged documents?—The general manager.

His Lordship: Is that Mr. Philip Kwok Chun?—Yes.

Further questioned by Mr. Zeitlyn, witness said that he could not remember whether Mr. Philip Kwok had discussed the present case with him in November, 1923. He further stated that when the other book demanding the money was presented on August 13th he examined both books, and it not until then that he found that certain entries in the book on presentation of which money was paid out in April were not in his handwriting. He examined the books for about fifteen minutes. He denied that in the course of his examination he had taken the label from one book and affixed it on another.

NAMES NOT DIVULGED.

Counsel again returned to the question of the other forgeries. Witness said that in those cases the fraud had been committed by means of forged handwriting.

His Lordship: Was it your handwriting?—I cannot say.

Witness replying to questions put by Counsel said that the forgeries were committed in May, 1923, the accounts being opened in April.

Mr. Zeitlyn asked for the names of the depositors.

Mr. Jenkin interposed, stating that even if the names were divulged, that would in no way help the defence.

His Lordship thought that it was not very material if the names were divulged.

Mr. Zeitlyn said that if he could have the particular deposit book he would be satisfied.

Mr. Jenkin: We cannot say whether we have the book. Mr. Zeitlyn has stated that we have a certain book; if he specifies what book I shall see if we have it.

His Lordship said that he understood Counsel to mean the forged book. But that would only be retained if the account was closed.

Mr. Zeitlyn (to witness): Are those two books outstanding?—Yes.

One book was opened with a deposit of \$200?—Yes.

LOSS OF NEARLY \$50,000.

Witness said that the depositor put a further sum in before a withdrawal was made. The total amount was \$38,500, the depositor withdrawing \$24,000 a few days later. Witness could not remember whether he was the person who paid the money out on that occasion, nor could he recollect whether the entries were his.

(Continued on next Column.)

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO DEFAUD.

MANAGING PARTNER OF CHINESE FIRM CHARGED.

The Managing partner of a Chinese firm of merchants appeared on remand at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, charged with conspiring to defraud the Hin Yick firm, Wing Lok Street, of \$3,200.

Mr. E. Davidson appeared to prosecute and Mr. T. J. Prior defended.

This case came up earlier this week, and it was then stated that the firm in question was one of Californian merchants, and like many similar firms, it had a number of depositors. Troubles developed and no business was done for some time. Early this year, three partners, including the defendant, decided to dispose of a piece of property. With the money received it was proposed to pay off certain encumbrances and to pay the remainder to the depositors in the form of a dividend. A claim was eventually received by the firm which was alleged to be a fraudulent one.

At yesterday's hearing, an accountant of the firm was shown promissory notes, and said he had never seen a document like that used by the Hin Yick firm, and was of the opinion that they were forgeries, although he thought one of the chops was genuine.

A Chinese, who had been in the United States of America at one time, said that he had deposited two sums of \$1,000 each with the firm at two different periods. He made an attempt to get his deposits back, and applied to the defendant for the money, but defendant failed to pay him, saying that there would be legal proceedings.

A Chinese Californian merchant, living in Des Voeux Road Central, said he received instructions from a clansman to apply to the defendant for some money which had been remitted from America to the Hin Yick firm. Defendant told him the matter had not been adjusted and that he could not have the money then.

At this juncture His Worship adjourned the case for further hearing on Thursday afternoon next, and also set aside the following Monday afternoon (May 3rd) when it is expected that the case will be concluded.

He was made responsible for the loss, because he was the assistant cashier at the time. The book was in the possession of the depositor.

Referred to the other forgery, witness said that the account was opened on April 6th with \$100. A further sum of \$21,000 was paid in on April 11th. On April 13th the depositor withdrew \$10,500, on April 10,000 and on May 7th \$20,000. In this case also the handwriting was forged.

Questioned concerning the statement made by another witness that six to seven thousand books had been destroyed, witness said that he had never of it. He had never seen the first prisoner until the case opened at the Central Magistracy.

Mr. Alabaster (representing the second prisoner) was brief in his cross-examination. Re-examined by Mr. Jenkin, witness said that he had never been called upon to pay a single dollar in respect of the losses which the bank had sustained. No deductions had been made from his salary.

A LUCKY LIAR.

Before witness left the witness-box he was severely reprimanded by His Lordship. His Lordship said that he had told a shameless lie at the Magistracy. He had thought the matter over, and had at first thought of having him prosecuted for perjury. There were, however, some technical difficulties in the way of a conviction, and he, therefore, would not order a prosecution.

He admonished witness to be careful next time he proposed to give evidence, since he might not be so lucky in escaping. It was perhaps sufficient punishment for him on that particular occasion, that he was on his own confession, a deliberate and shameless liar.

Mr. Zeitlyn again opened the question with regard to the production of the books.

Mr. Jenkin pointed out that both the defence and the prosecution had been informed that they could have free access to the books. He referred His Lordship to the depositions taken at the Magistracy.

Mr. Zeitlyn said that it was the first he had heard of it. Only the day before had he received the proofs.

His Lordship perused the depositions and said that it was stated that all parties could have access to the books. He considered it a serious thing, since the defence alleged that they had not had access to them. The allegation was unfounded.

Certain books were handed over to Mr. d'Almada, His Lordship intimating that he would be held responsible for their safe custody.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

NEW LIGHT ON SOUTH CHINA.

A VISIT TO HONGKONG AND CANTON.

The N.C. Daily News has commenced the publication of a series of articles which promise to be of exceptional interest by Mr. George Sokolsky on his recent visit to Canton and Hongkong. Mr. Sokolsky, it is explained, was sent down some weeks ago by the North-China Daily News in view of the accumulating evidence that a new light is rising over southern affairs and that it is time to view them in a new light.

Mr. Sokolsky furnishes the following general introduction to the series:—

Canton, the city of rams and revolution, affords surprises and wonderment to the visitor who comes, as I came, to criticize, and leave perhaps less willing to speak ill, more ready to overlook deficiencies and inexperience.

For Canton is life, activity, motion, often useless motion; yet everywhere the spirit of youth, the healthy competition and antagonism of young men—all under 40—who want to make national reputations and win national good-will, not through the conquest of territory by military force but by the establishment of civilian rule over an efficient government.

In this account of a visit, made for said of the struggle for place, and for revenue-bringing jobs much, however, may be written of the struggle of ideas, of the conflict between the nationalistic Kuomintang and the international Communist Party, of those who believe in an understanding with Hongkong and an immediate progress in reconstruction and those who still look to the strike and boycott as a political weapon and seek their friendships in Russia.

Except for a few men in the C.E.C. (Central Executive Committee) the writer will avoid personalities, for even where there is marked disagreement, there can be no impugning of motives, no question of good faith. The men, to whom reference will have to be made under a general consideration of the C.P. (Communist Party), are like millstones about the neck of the government and Party controlling Canton and they will spoil the even tone of these articles even as conversing with them spoiled a pleasant day in Canton.

FORGED BANK NOTES.

SEIZURE AT STEAMBOAT WHARF.

A Chinese youth was found guilty at the Central Magistracy yesterday, on a charge of possession of 134 forged Hongkong and Shanghai Bank notes. Major C. Willson, the Magistrate, postponed sentence until to-day.

Sergeant Macdonald said that defendant was searched as he landed from the "Macao" steamer, "Sui An," on April 11th. The notes were found concealed in his trousers. Defendant must have known that the notes were forged otherwise he would not have hidden them.

Defendant said that he was asked to carry the parcel by another man, but he did not know what it contained.

Mr. D. B. Peak, assistant at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, who had examined the notes, said that they were forgeries.

THE MOSCOW STATE BALLET.

FORTHCOMING VISIT TO THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Hongkong, it would seem, is to have the opportunity next week of witnessing some really first class dancing.

Russian dancers have visited the Colony before and, quite frankly, some of them have rather disappointed local audiences.

This time, however, we are assured of a treat. The Moscow State Ballet, comprising twenty performers, have come from Moscow through Harbin, Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai and Hankow and all along the line they have met with triumphant receptions.

They are travelling to Hongkong by the "s.s. Ambrose" and it is expected that they will open their season here at the Queen's Theatre on Thursday next. They will stay a week or ten days and will then proceed to Manila.

All the northern papers contain wonderful panegyrics on the grace and ability of these artists and although, perhaps, we in Hongkong do not get so widely excited as the people in Shanghai, or throw bouquets around so lavishly, it would certainly appear from these encomiums that we may reasonably expect something out of the ordinary.

The North-China Daily News referring to their performance, says:—

"Saying Pavlova, who lives in a world of her own, we have had nothing to approach the Moscow State Ballet. There are really no words to describe the grace of their movements, the swift precise movement from one wonderful pose to another, the artistic conception of each scene, the exquisite lightness and flowing suppleness of their limbs. It is really an unforgettable display. It is two hours of genuine pleasure such as one rarely has."

That sounds good to us, as our American friends would say, but there is more to follow:—

The Shanghai Mercury also was in difficulty "to find words adequately to describe the immeasurable beauty and rhythmic movements of these terpsichorean artists." "Early," it says, "if ever, have Shanghai theatre-going folk been treated to such a feast of sheer delight."

The Peking and Tientsin Times remarks that the intensity of the emotion engendered by the Ballet kept its critic "sitting on the very edge of his seat." "The dance of the spirits round Zisel's grave," the paper continues, "and the horror of supernatural revenge, so graphically depicted by Mr. Volsky will not soon be forgotten."

Artistic conception, grace of movement, "flowing limbs," with soupçon of horror there is surely enough, for anyone. We are going to the Queen's Theatre next week and would advise our readers to follow our example.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

WREATH LAID ON CENOTAPH.
CONCERT AT THEATRE ROYAL.

Hongkong was not favoured with very pleasant weather yesterday for the observance of St. George's Day. The fog which enveloped the higher levels penetrated to the City. As a consequence the atmosphere was close and humid and rain constantly threatened. Some red and white roses were seen in the streets but they were not generally worn.

AT THE CENOTAPH.

There was a simple ceremony at the Cenotaph at 9.30 when Mr. W. A. Dowley, the President of St. George's Society, accompanied by Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., the Vice-President, headed a procession of members who went to place a wreath there in honour and memory of the Englishmen who fell in the Great War. The wreath comprised red and white roses in the form of the Cross of St. George.

Among others present were Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird, Mr. F. A. Perry, Mr. H. R. B. Hancock, Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg, Mr. L. C. F. Bellamy, Mr. W. C. Shiner, Mr. R. E. Greensmith (secretary) Col. Robertson and Mr. S. M. Mayes.

At 10.30 there was a special ceremonial parade of the 1st Batt. The East Surrey Regiment, on the Murray Parade Ground to commemorate the second battle of Ypres.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY CONCERT.

In the evening there was a large attendance at the Theatre Royal for the concert arranged by the St. George's Society. Amongst those present were H.E. the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.) and Lady Clementi. The St. George's Cross outside the City Hall was illuminated. The City Hall stairway was red-carpeted and decked with greenery. The theatre was beautifully decorated with red and white streamers, and on the walls surrounding the dress circle were the coats of arms of the various cities of England, mounted with small var-coloured flags. At the back of the stage was a large picture of St. George.

The concert was a tremendous success, all the pieces given being the work of the master musicians of England. Each of the artists succeeded beyond a measure of doubt, and each in turn was encoored. Amongst the items were several patriotic songs, and they were perhaps the most enjoyed and appreciated.

No praise could adequately describe the brilliance of the Band of the 1st Battalion of the East Surrey Regiment which played pieces from Elgar, Sullivan and Alford. There is an exquisite thrill in the symphony of a band, but only when its members harmonise perfectly. The Surrey Band, indeed, left nothing to be desired, and on playing Sullivan's "The Yeoman of the Guard," so enthusiastic was the audience in its appreciation, and so determined was the eagerness to hear it a second time, that the bandmaster complied.

Mr. H. E. Gardner is a well-known figure on the concert platforms of the Colony, and a musical audience is always glad to hear him. Gifted as he is with a rich-toned tenor voice, perfect in the interpretation of the most difficult solos, he achieved distinct success last night. His singing of "The English Rose" was undoubtedly brilliant, and the audience did not cease to applaud until he returned to give another song.

Mrs. R. Banger, the mezzo-soprano, was at her best in Bayly's beautiful piece "Long, long ago." Her voice is distinctly delightful in its purity. She, too, was encoored.

Encores were in fact the rule, and the other artists, Mr. E. A. Green (bass), Mr. L. F. Davies (soprano), Mr. L. E. Hopkins (baritone), and Mrs. G. Watt, were not allowed to retire without rendering a second solo.

Mr. Hopkins has a voice which never fails to thrill. It has a range and power which enables him to achieve brilliant interpretations. "The Fishermen of England," is a good old song, which one never tires of hearing, and as sung by Mr. Hopkins it was effective and moving.

"LAND OF HOPE AND GLORY."

"Land of Hope and Glory," "Mother of the Free," "How shall we extol thee, who are born of thee?" "Wider still and wider shall thy bounds be set; God, who made thee mighty, make thee mightier yet."

No English concert on Merrie Old England's national day should lack Elgar's masterpiece "Land of Hope and Glory." The Society of St. George in Hongkong saw that it was included, and in having Mrs. Watt to take the solo, they could not have chosen a better soloist. She possesses an excellent voice. The audience joined enthusiastically in the chorus.

Mr. R. A. Green sang as an encore, "Home, Sweet Home," which was better rendered than his first solo. So too, with Mrs. Davis, her rendering of "Drink only to me with thine eyes," one of those lyrics which might be said "to be chiselled for immortality" was distinctly more effective than her rendering of "Langley Fair."

FRATERNAL GREETINGS.

Before the interval, Mr. W. A. Dowley, the President of the Society, addressing the audience said:—"Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, I should like to thank you for coming here, and I would also thank the ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly assisted us on and off the stage." (Applause.)

Mr. Dowley then read the following messages:

Received from London:—"Observance of England's Day more extended than ever. The King and Queen attended a special service at Windsor, dining with the Duke of Marlborough in the Chair. The Duke of Wellington and Lord Allenby also attended. Fraternal wishes, Ruff, Royal Society St. George."—LONDON.

From London:—"Hearty Greetings. Hope rejoin you November."—HARSTON.

From Shanghai:—"Heartiest greetings from Shanghai."—CHANG, President.

From Tientsin:—"Hearty greetings."—TURNER, President.

From Kobe:—"Heartiest greetings from Kobe."—COSSES, President.

From Singapore:—"For St. George's Society, Fraternal Greetings."—PENANG, President.

From Canton:—"Canton St. George's Society sends greetings."—FARROW, President.

From Hankow:—"St. George's Society, Hongkong, Hearty Greetings."—GORFE, President. (Applause.)

The concert was concluded with a hilarious sketch entitled, "Between the Soup and the Savoury." The players were: Mrs. Chater, as the cook (Marie), Mrs. L. G. Scott, the parlourmaid (Ada), and Mrs. H. F. Bloxham, as the kitchen maid (Emily). These ladies scored a distinct success.

The audience dispersed following the singing of the National Anthem.

Mr. George Grimble and Mr. Frederick Mason, A.R.O.C., L.T.C.L., acted as accompanists.

The Steiny Grand Piano was kindly lent for the concert by Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

The Committee responsible for the arrangements were:—

Mr. W. A. Dowley (President), Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E. (Vice-President), and Messrs. S. Baker, L. C. Bellamy, P. S. Cassidy, E. B. C. Hornell, W. W. Hornell, R. E. Liddell, P. A. Perry, J. H. Ramsay, W. E. L. Shenton, W. C. Shiner, H. P. Winslow, Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Mr. D. E. Peat (Hon. Treasurer) and Mr. R. E. Greensmith (Hon. Secretary).

THE ANTI-RABIES CAMPAIGN.

CONTRAVENTION "OF OFFICIAL ORDERS WITH IMPUNITY."

Warning has been given that any person contravening the anti-rabies order by having a dog unmuzzled is liable to a fine of \$100.

When a Chinese was charged at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday with failing to provide a muzzle for his dog, it was stated that the owner was warned on three different occasions on the 15th inst. The dog was again seen on the road on Thursday without a muzzle. He was fined \$3.

A number of persons were fined for failing to procure dog licences. Owners having more than one dog were fined \$4, whilst others were fined \$3.

MORE PERSONS BITTEN BY DOGS.

Not a day passes but that reports are made of persons being bitten by dogs. On Thursday there were three, all Chinese. Mr. H. K. Holmes, 18, Bowen Road, was stated to be the owner of one of the dogs, and Mr. M. O. Masumoto, 63, Prays East, the owner of another of the dogs concerned. The victims were sent to hospital.

THE BOMB CASE.

TWO OF THE ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

Two of the three Chinese, of No. 24, Yee Wo Street, Causeway Bay, who were charged with possession of a bomb were discharged at the Central Magistracy yesterday. The police offered no evidence against them. The third defendant, who was represented by Mr. A. E. Hall, was remanded.

PLUCKY RESCUE AT SINGAPORE.

OFFICER JUMPS OVERBOARD AFTER COOLIE.

The Straits Times of the 15th inst. says:—

A plucky act was witnessed at Tanjong Pagar, yesterday, when a Chinese coolie jumped overboard from the steamer *Hosang*, lying alongside the wharf in the Lagoon Dock, and the European second officer of the *Hosang* dived in to rescue him.

Fortunately a Harbour Board police boat was in the vicinity, and the officer supported the coolie until the boat came up and landed both men, none the worse for their experience.

The *Hosang* put out to sea immediately after the occurrence.

WHITE GLOVES FOR LABOUR LEADERS.

CALM IN CANTON.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

It is customary in British Courts, I believe, to present the presiding magistrate with a pair of white gloves when there are no prisoners to be tried.

It is now being suggested that the Kuomintang Labour Commissioner in Canton will soon qualify for such a gift. Labour disputes, involving crimes of violence are becoming less and less frequent and there are now only half a dozen cases on the calendar so to speak.

The Medicine Pill Workers' Union, the Dyers' Union, the Lightermen, the Dress-makers, the Piece Goods employees and the Railway workers have still some grievances against their employers or other Unions, but they have ceased fighting the Police. That is one point to the good. The Canton Police have held that workers may strike and prevent, by the establishment of pickets, fellow union members from working. They severely discountenance, however, the occupation of shops the owners of which are unwilling to submit to the workers' demands and will not allow attacks upon persons unsympathetic towards the union programme.

PUBLIC DISGRACE. There seems to be evidence that the Labour Unions are becoming quieter and more amenable to discipline, but there is little suggestion so far that the Strike Committee enforcing the boycott is relaxing its efforts. Just recently this Committee has ordered the Chairman of one of the Unions to be publicly disgraced for issuing "counterfeit passes" to persons who wished to leave Canton. This unfortunate individual was made to carry a chain of 50 catfish and to stand on exhibition in front of the East Garden.

FRIENDS AGAIN. As a further sign of the reconciliation between the militarists supporting and opposing Bolshevism, General Ho Ying Yum, Swatow Garrison Commissioner, is said to be going to Canton to pay General Chiang Kai Shek a visit. General Ho was for a time one of the principal supporters of the Society for the Study of Sun Wenism. As I stated yesterday the voluntary dissolution of both the Communist Youths' Party and the Society for the Study of Sun Wenism—two opposing organisations within the Kuomintang—is regarded as paving the way for a united programme. Some of the South China vernacular journals, however, appear to doubt the sincerity of the movement.

NORTHERN EXPEDITION.

There does not appear to be the slightest chance of the Kuomintang ever being able to send any real assistance to the Kuomintang Army in the North, but certain militarists in Canton, who have a number of men under their command, are constantly harping upon a Northern expedition.

According to special dispatches received by the *Wah Tat Yee Po*, the troops which are now endeavouring to prevent Kuomintang re-inforcements going to Hupan by way of the North River districts, have received help from General Hsu Chung Chi who was, previous to General Chiang Kai Shek, the commander-in-chief of the Canton Army. The idea in preventing Kuomintang re-inforcements entering Hunan is to delay as much as possible any advance from Hunan forces against Wu Pei Fu.

STOUT HOSPITAL, WUCHOW.

The Kuomintang Executive Committee at Wuchow intended to convene a meeting of representatives of the leading organisations in the district on April 17th for the purpose of taking over the Stout Hospital, a Baptist Mission Institution recently closed to avoid further labour tyranny. They, however, failed in their purpose as responsible organisations such as the General Chamber of Commerce and other local bodies of influence, it is said, did not wish to be parties to such action.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Owing to his indifferent health, Mr. Wang Ching Wei, the Chairman of the Kuomintang, who is now on sick leave, is being advised by his friends to leave Canton for a holiday. It is suggested that a short trip may do him a great deal of good.

A number of rice junkies in Canton harbour are being detained owing to the unwillingness of the Pok Toi Lightermen's Union to permit lighters to serve the junkies until a recent dispute has been settled. Now the rice merchants have stated that they will employ non-union men to handle the cargo.

The workers in aerated water factories in Canton are now on strike, their demands for higher wages not having been complied with. In addition to the payment of a monopoly or trade tax for the privilege of manufacturing or importing aerated waters in Canton, the dealers have now to pay an extra stamp fee of one-half to two cents a bottle as a luxury tax. The Stamp Duty Bureau are to open a special office for selling such stamps.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

THE PUBLIC INTEREST IN HEALTH PROBLEMS.

[BY AN OLD RESIDENT.]

The contest for a seat on the Sanitary Board is creating some local excitement. The friends of the two candidates are suggesting to those who have a vote that the election is likely to be "a near thing." As one who intends to record his vote on Monday afternoon it would be unfair to discuss the relative merits of the two Hongkong doctors. They are both fully qualified medical men.

They have both sent circulars through the post. Neither has promised to agitate for a system of dust destructors which would mean no more spilt bathing parties. Neither of them discuss the possibility of a universal flush system with sea water, special salt water mains and a more or less noiseless electrically driven pumping plant. The Sanitary Board might consider the smoke problem and insist on the use of electric power.

Incidentally that salt water mains if installed would be available for the fire fighting service. They might even be used for flushing down some of the nullahs during the dry season.

THE TYPHOID SCARE.

Then, again, there is the problem of typhoid. Sir Claud Severn made a jest about that, but he soon realised that there were many people in this Colony who did not think a typhoid epidemic at all funny. There were various questions addressed to the Government during the 1924 scare but in the end none of us was really any wiser about the cause of the outbreak of the epidemic.

The marvel is, not that we had that epidemic two years ago, but that we do not have such an epidemic each year.

Buildings are erected and many coolies are herded near to the buildings that are being erected. There may be some supervision by the inspectors of the Sanitary Board. Anyone who remembers the state of affairs while the Repulse Bay Hotel was being built must marvel that the earth and the sunlight are such wonderful disinfectants. It is, however, quite wrong to allow hundreds of coolies to live in matsheds and to give no attention to sanitation.

Even when there is no typhoid there is dysentery, sprue and similar diseases. These are undoubtedly spread because of the neglect of supervision of the workers on new buildings. Of course, we must be careful about our food, but these diseases are usually caused by bad sanitary arrangements.

There is now being erected a sort of Chinese Garden City near Deep Water Bay. There are numerous matsheds. Possibly there is some sort of supervision by the inspectors of the Sanitary Board but Dr. Koch and the winner on Monday next might look into the problem.

There is rather a hull in the matter of nullah improvement. New granite nullahs are badly needed along the Pokfulam Road between the Dairy Farm premises and town. That untrained nullahs provide a splendid breeding ground for the carriers of malaria is an axiom in these days.

IN THE BAD OLD TIMES.

There is, as has been suggested, ample room for improvement, but we must acknowledge that things are much better than they were.

Probably the greatest fighter for public health that this Colony has had was Dr. Francis Clark, who was, for about twenty years, the Medical Officer of Health.

It must be now some eleven years since Dr. Clark left the Colony. Many of us still remember his energetic manner, his eager search for the mosquito or fly or any other disease carrier. He did all of the pioneer work in the cause of sanitation in this Colony.

He retired but was far too active a temperament to leave off work. During the war he was in charge of a sanatorium in England. Then he went into medical practice at Mukden. Now he is medical officer at Weihaiwei.

His successor, Dr. Pearse, is soon to retire. Perhaps the demand to change the title of "Sanitary Board" to "Health Department" will be considered when there is a change of personnel.

THOSE WHO GIVE.

In this democratic era we expect a great deal from those whom we elect as our representatives. No honour that comes easily is valued. That is why we are sure that this keenly contested election will do a lot of good. The lucky candidate will feel under an obligation to pay attention to their demands.

It is generally supposed that a seat on the Sanitary Board is a prelude to a seat on the Legislative Council. Anyhow Mr. Alabaster resigned, perhaps because he was nominated for the Council.

In any case the members of the Sanitary Board are in the limelight. They can show their zeal for the interests of the community. They can find plenty to occupy their time if they will give it freely for the public welfare.

We older members of the community always remember the efforts of Mr. Shelton Hooper when he was a member of the Sanitary Board. He made us take an interest in matters of public health. He is to be found in the Thatched House Club, London, and no doubt he explains how the Sanitary Board has cleaned up Hongkong. There is, however, still plenty of cleaning to be done.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

'Phone 4578.

NEW GOODS.

UNFADABLE CASEMENT CLOTHS.

GLASSWARE CHINA. PRAMS FOLDING CARS.

CURTAIN NETS.

TEA SERVIETTES, BATH MATS, CHAMOIS POLISHERS. CHECK DUSTERS, PANTRY CLOTHS, GUEST TOWELS. TEA-GLASS-KITCHEN CLOTHS.

Samples and Prices gladly on Application.

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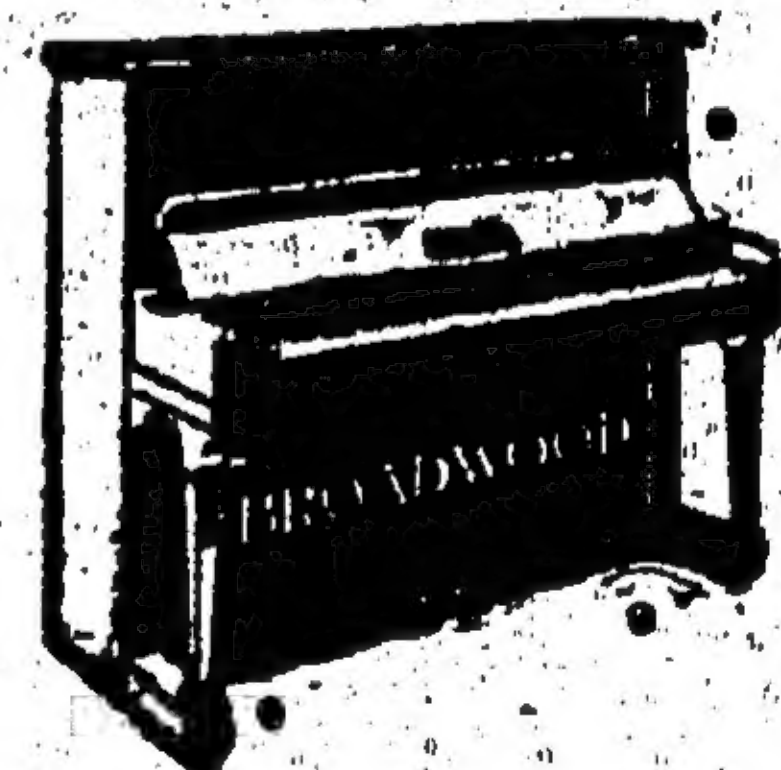
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THE WING ON Co., Ltd. HONGKONG.

BRITISH PIANOS.

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CONSTRUCTED.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.



COAL BUNKER AT AN ARSENAL, ENGLAND.

The British Government used Robertson's Asbestos Protected Metal on this structure because of its ability to withstand the corrosive action of salt air, coal dust, and humidity.

Sole Agents:

Messrs. DAVIE BOAG & Co., Bank of Canton Building.

[A.P.B.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.
COMMENCING 1st APRIL and during Mr. S. J. JORDAN'S absence on leave, Mr. A. W. BROWN will act as Secretary of this Company.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. S. D. COUSLAND,
Chairman.
[3483]

J. MOLCHANOFF, S. PECHATNOFF & CO.
HEAD OFFICE: HANKOW, CHINA.
Hong Name: FOU CHANG 福昌
TEL. ADDRESS: "FOUCHANG."
EXPORTERS of TEA and other Products of China, and General Importers and Commission Agents. [3491]

FOR SALE IN FOOCHEW.

TWO TANGY'S BOILERS, 31ft. x 7ft. with Furnace Doors, Fire Bars, Grates, Valves, etc., etc.
One HORIZONTAL PUMP.
One DONKEY PUMP.
One DISINTEGRATOR with Accessories.
One STEAM ENGINE with Accessories.
Three "CHALLENGER" PUMPS with Suction and Delivery Hoses.
Three Sets of Screw TAPS and DIES, by Hux London, 1/2 in. x 1/2 in. 1/2 in. Taps, and 1/2 in. Dies.
A Large Quantity of Wooden Moulds, the Appurtenances of a Brick Tea Factory.
All the above are in Good Usable Condition, can be seen at Any Time, and Further Particulars obtained from—
BATEGATE & CO.,
Foocow.
[3461]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED.
NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate for 8 Shares No. 36635/36642 issued on 20th November, 1925, in the Name of the Late Mr. ALLISTON O'DRISCOLL GOURDIN has been declared LOST and should the same not be produced before 6th MAY, 1926, it shall be deemed CANCELLED and of NO EFFECT.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1926. [3478]

NOTICE.

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD.
WE HAVE THIS DAY Authorised Mr. BRIAN LANDER LEWIS to Sign our Company Per Proclamation.
HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1926. [3476]

NOTICE.

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD.
DURING the absence of Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK from the Colony, Mr. BRIAN LANDER LEWIS will be in Charge of our Business in Hongkong and South China.
HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1926. [3477]

NOTICE.

H. SKOTT & CO.
DURING the absence of the Underigned from the Colony the above Firm will be under the Management of Mr. E. H. MELBYE.
G. E. WETTON.
April 17th, 1926. [3458]

NAVY LEAGUE (HONGKONG BRANCH).

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above will be held in the COTY HALL (Old Chamber of Commerce Room), on TUESDAY, 27th INST., at 5.30 P.M.
L. M. WHITE,
Hon. Secretary.
[3471]

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

THE BANQUE DE INDOCHINE beg to inform All interested in SAFE DEPOSIT, that they have actually in their New Building, 5, QUEEN'S ROAD, SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES at the Yearly Rate of \$3 for the Small Size and \$12 for the Large Size. Please Apply to The CASHIER.
[3475]

TO LET—No. 41, ROBINSON ROAD, 4 Rooms and 2 Halls. Large Garden. Apply to PERCY SMITH, SMITH & FLEMING, No. 6, Des Voeux Road Central.
[3479]

PREMISES TO LET in the DAIRY FARM BUILDING, PENNINGTON STREET, East Point, Floor Area 6,535 Sq. Ft., Height 20.40 Ft. Make Excellent Godown. For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY, THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.
[3355]

OFFICE TO LET.
In ALEXANDRA BUILDING.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
[3039]

INTIMATIONS.

FAMILY VILLAS—At the TERMINUS of the new BUS SERVICE, European residences equipped with modern sanitation, electric light, gas, as well as garage and comprising 6 rooms, 4 bathrooms, servants' quarters, etc., at \$150 and upwards. These comfortable residences, on Mount Davis Road, face South and are situated in one of the most delightful localities in Hongkong. Apply to the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
[3429]

CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. SURWAN, TOMES & CO., St. George's Building, Chater Road, Hongkong, on MONDAY, 25th INST., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers and a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1925, and of electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th APRIL 1926, to 26th APRIL, 1926, both days inclusive.
By Order of the General Managers,
R. FARRANT,
Manager and Secretary.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1926. [3436]

SHEK 'O DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE
THE YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the SHEK 'O DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., will be held in the Office of Messrs. PALMER & TURNER, on TUESDAY, 27th APRIL, 1926, at 5.15 P.M., to adopt the Accounts for the Year ending the 31st December, 1925, and to elect Officers, etc.
By Order,
P. M. HODGSON,
Secretary.
[3435]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SECOND EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 1st MAY, 1926, commencing at 3 P.M. The First Race will be Run at 2.30 P.M.
The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.00 for all Persons including Ladies. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform—Half Price.
Members are advised that they must show their Badges, to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.
Each Member has the right to introduce 2 Non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LINDSEY & DAVIS at \$5 each up to FRIDAY, 30th April.
The Charge for Admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$2. Each Member can obtain, upon application to the SECRETARY, Badges for the Admission of 2 Ladies Free of Charge.
[3447]

PEAK RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of PEAK RESIDENTS will be held at the PEAK CLUB on MONDAY, 25th INST., at 8 P.M., for the purpose of electing Officers and a General Committee for the current year.
Ladies are Cordially Invited to Attend.
E. R. C. HORNELL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1926. [3433]

EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOURS AT KOMOR & KOMOR, ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

THIS being the LAST EXHIBITION in Our Present Art Rooms before Removing to Our New Premises. A Special Selection of Pictures by the Best Artists of Japan will be Shown.
Prices Ranging from \$2 to \$35.
The EXHIBITION is Open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. for TEN DAYS ONLY.
A Cordial Invitation is extended to all Lovers of ART.
[3460]

KOMOR & KOMOR,
Oriental Art Experts,
Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

WANTED.

GOOD AMAN WANTED in FORMOSA. Must speak English and preferably a Good Traveller. 3 Children. Good Wages.
Mrs. B. B. ORR,
c/o Messrs. BORD & CO.,
TAIPEI, FORMOSA.
[3480]

HOUSE Mid-Level also One between CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL and St. Paul's. Mortgage arranged on Architect's valuation. HOUSE, FLATS and BUILDING LOTS Negotiated. SMALL INVESTORS. TEL. 4830. [100]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET—FLATS with all Modern Conveniences at MACDONNELL ROAD. Apply—XAVIER BROS., Ltd., 5, Duddell Street.
[190]

WELL-Educated EUROPEAN Lady desires POST as Governess for One Child. Would also Consider POST as Housekeeper or a Travelling Companion for a Lady. Box 201, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [251]

INTIMATIONS.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SEAS.

From the great blue deep came forth the Empire, boundless and free. Across the wide waters of all the seas unceasingly pass men and ships, binding more tightly the common bonds of a noble heritage. Not least amongst these ties is

DEWAR'S

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"WHITE LABEL"

AND

"VICTORIA VAT"

FINEST

OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the Houses of Lords and Commons.

By Royal Appointment to His Majesty The King.

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MARRIAGES.

BUCHANAN-KAY—At Shanghai, on April 17th, WILLIAM BUCHANAN, of Bannockburn, Scotland, to HELEN HEPBURN KAY, of Clarkston, Glasgow, Scotland.
HALWELL-DAVEY—At Shanghai, on April 17th, EUSTACE HOGAN HALWELL, of Wembley, to SHELIA ALICE DAVEY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. DAVEY, of Shanghai.

DEATH.

ROBERTS—At Shanghai, on April 18th, ANGEA MARIA, the beloved wife of FRED. C. ROBERTS, aged 38 years.

Hongkong Office: 14, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 24th, 1926.

CASH-ON-DELIVERY SERVICE.

AN inland cash-on-delivery service for Great Britain and Northern Ireland was instituted at the end of March. The cash-on-delivery system has long been a familiar feature of life in the United States, Canada, South Africa, Australia, India, and a good many of the Crown Colonies. It is not altogether unknown in Great Britain, since the British Post Office collects for some of the Overseas Dominions. But hitherto, though the matter has been for years the subject of recurrent discussion, the British Government declined, on various grounds, to consent to its inauguration. In fact, there has been a considerable difference of opinion as to the desirability of such a service in Great Britain. "The conditions here," a London paper points out, "are widely different from those in the countries in which cash-on-delivery has so successfully worked. In the Overseas Dominions, and even in the United States, there are large populations altogether out of touch with shopping centres. The post is the chief connecting link between them and an

intense civilisation, and it is a wholly economical arrangement which makes a means of communication which has to be carried on anyhow serve other purposes than its primary aim. In the United Kingdom, on the other hand, the population on the whole lies thick on the land, though it is apt to be ignored that there are whole regions of England, Scotland, and Wales, to say nothing of Northern Ireland, which are for practical purposes as remote as an American or Colonial outpost."

What sections of the community have been pressing the matter upon the consideration of the Government we are not aware. The Premier's brief announcement of the intention to introduce the system began with the words: "The Government, after consideration of the whole subject, have decided that these facilities should be afforded to the public." We have seen some reference to it in the programme of the "newly formed" "British Housewives' Union." The system, of course, specially appeals to the housewife since it will enable her, if she is in a remote country district, to deal with great urban shops, while the housewife in the towns is enabled to obtain her country produce direct from the farms. The departure, however, is not one which commands a unanimous assent. Some of the town tradesmen are sceptical of the ability of the Post Office to bring the arrangements up to the necessary degree of efficiency. One great shopkeeper, we read, "thinks the Government will find the scheme a very expensive one. The small shopkeeper in the country cannot be in love with it, for it must mean to him loss of trade. But, as one of the London papers remarks, 'we have the fact that most countries have adopted cash-on-delivery and that none which has adopted it has given it up.' Now that the system has been actually inaugurated in the United Kingdom it must be left to time to prove whether it will not be as generally acceptable to the public there as it is in other countries."

THE ATTACK ON COL. HAYLEY BELL.

It appears to us that the brutal assault on Colonel HAYLEY BELL, just outside of Shamoen, the details of which are given in to-day's paper, should bring the conflict between the Canton Government and the strike pickets to an issue. We are ready to believe that there are members of the Canton Government who are sincerely anxious to put an end to the irregularities and disorder which are hampering trade throughout the Province. They must somehow or another convince their extremist colleagues that order must be enforced and maintained in their City unless the Government as a whole, the moderates as well as the extremists, are to be irrevocably and hopelessly discredited. The criminal and unprovoked attack upon the Commissioner of Customs, a highly respected and responsible servant of China herself, in broad daylight and within a hundred yards of his own office, should give them the opportunity for which, perhaps, they have been looking. No sane men can offer an excuse for such an outrage. The only thing to be done is immediately to apprehend the miscreants and to see that they are punished effectively. If it is found, as doubtless it will be, that they have a strong labour organisation at their back, that organisation should be taught that it must not countenance crime or endeavour to shield criminals. There is no other way. The Government must establish themselves as masters in their own house or, sooner or later but inevitably, go under.

For months past the streets of Canton have been free, as they should be, to foreigners. We are inclined to think that the murderous assault on Colonel HAYLEY BELL was premeditated and prearranged. All the more reason that punishment should be swift and sure.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Mackie left Shanghai on the Empress of Australia last week. They are proceeding home on holiday.

The cup presented to the Golf Club by Shanghai visitors is on view in Messrs. Falconer's window.

The annual expenditure on the Observatory in Hongkong has just doubled in ten years. It was \$31,977 in 1916 and \$41,953 in 1925.

A Chinese employed on a lighter owned by the Taikoo Sugar Refinery was drowned near the Company's Wharf on Thursday.

Mr. D. W. Salter, deputy victualling store officer, H.M. Victualling Yard, Hongkong, has been appointed to the Royal William Victualling Yard, Plymouth.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dyer, and Mrs. S. T. Williamson were among the passengers of the Changte which left for Australia ports via Manila on Thursday.

Gramophone enthusiasts will have an opportunity of hearing the Orthophonic Victrola in the City Hall on Monday at 5.30 p.m. at Prof. Danenburg's Pupils Recital—ADVT.

The death has occurred at Feking of the Hon. Mr. Yeh Guan Sook, partner in the legal firm of Logan and Ross, and Peking Chinese representative on the Legislative Council of the Colony.

H.R.H. Prince George last week revisited Perak as the guest of the Sultan of Perak at Kuala Kangsar. A programme including elephant rides, water sports, polo, a dance and a trip up the Perak river was arranged.

While Dr. W. B. A. Moore, of the Victoria Hospital was riding in a ricksha along Bonham Road on Thursday, the wheel of the ricksha came off. Dr. Moore was thrown to the ground, but was not hurt. The coolie was struck in the side by the shaft and was slightly injured.

Shortly before five o'clock yesterday afternoon a Chinese working on the top floor of Exchange Building in course of erection in Des Voeux Road Central, fell from some scaffolding a distance of about ten feet and was removed by ambulance to Hospital as he sustained severe head injuries.

A Chinese girl was knocked down in Coronation Road on Thursday by a motor-car driven by Mrs. Geldart, of No. 4, Torres Buildings, Kowloon. She was slightly injured. Two ricksha coolies were knocked down by a motor bus in Gascoigne Road. The bus driver was detained by the police.

The Director of the Royal Observatory at Kowloon mentions in his annual report that for the purposes of upper air research, 40 flights with pilot balloons were made during the year 1925. On September 25th the balloon was observed for 131 minutes on September 24 for 90 minutes. The Director thinks the former is one of the longest observed flights on record. The results of these observations were forwarded to the International Commission at Oslo, which is investigating the subject.

Years ago—five at least—currency was given to a report that the Telephone Company in Hongkong had issued a notice that subscribers who flirt over the wires with telephone girls more than three times will have their numbers cut off. This story still appears in the world's Press at intervals. We see it in a Manila paper which reached us by yesterday's mail. It states that the notice was issued "recently." The truth is that no notice of the kind was ever issued in Hongkong.

Since the retirement of the Kuomintang forces from Tientsin, the ex-Premier of China, is once again in the social limelight, says the North-China Star. During the occupation of this city by the national armies the former emperor lived in seclusion at his residence in the Japanese concession. He was closely guarded. He is again receiving guests and goes out occasionally for a motor drive or a horseback ride. Twice a week he is host to foreign friends and fortnightly he gives his "state dinners."

Among passengers arriving in Hongkong yesterday from Manila by the s.s. President Pierce were—Mr. W. A. Butterfield, Major F. E. Winter, Mrs. Milton P. Purdy, (wife of Judge Purdy, Shanghai), who is remaining in Hongkong for about ten days; Mr. A. S. Iversen, connected with a large embroidery store in New York, with branches on the way to San Francisco with his wife and daughters; and Mr. Arsenio Luz, Director of the Philippine Islands Carnival, accompanied by Mr. Carlos P. Romulo, Editor of one of the Manila newspapers, both of whom are stopping at Repulse Bay for a time.

COL. HAYLEY BELL ASSAULTED.

BRUTAL ATTACK OUTSIDE SHAMEN.

BEATEN WITH STICKS AND BAMBOOS.

There is very great indignation among residents on Shamoen over the brutal assault made on Colonel Hayley Bell, the Commissioner of Customs at Canton, by strike pickets at the French Bridge, Shamoen, on Thursday.

The assault took place about mid-day. The Commissioner of Customs was walking quietly from his office to the Shamoen simply with a rain coat over his arm. When near the French bridge a picket endeavoured to snatch the coat from him. Colonel Hayley Bell resisted. There was an altercation and a tussle for a second or two and then without warning the Commissioner was set upon and beaten unmercifully by a gang of five or six men armed with sticks and bamboos.

A blow on the forehead, which made the blood run freely, felled him to the ground. His eye-glasses were smashed and whilst he was on the ground his assailants continued to rain blows upon him.

It seems quite possible that murder would have been done had not a foreigner on Shamoen who noticed the occurrence, rushed to Colonel Hayley Bell's assistance. This foreigner intervened to some purpose and managed to pull the Colonel through the French gate into safety.

A correspondent in Shamoen, commenting upon this assault, says the pickets have been carrying heavy bamboos or sticks for the past three days. The ruffian who, without provocation, assaulted the Commissioner of Customs was a tall, stalwart fellow and, it is believed he was stationed near the bridge by the "Picket Authorities" for the sole purpose of committing this outrage.

Our correspondent adds significantly: "This dastardly act has set us thinking again. Where are these insults and injuries going to end? Are we waiting for a murder to be committed before someone puts a stop to them."

WELLINGTON STREET FIRE. FIRE BRIGADE'S DIFFICULT TASK.

A fire occurred yesterday morning at No. 162, Wellington Street. One floor was practically gutted.

The alarm was given in good time, and before the fire was in any way advanced, the inmates took to the street. The fire began on the third floor, which was used as an eating house, and before the blaze was extinguished the second floor, used as a restaurant was also affected, whilst the contents of the floors below were damaged by water.

When the brigade from the Central Fire Station arrived, the blaze was at its full height, and considerable labour was necessary before it was extinguished.

The extent of the damage has not been assessed. The building was insured for \$4,000.

LONGITUDE OF HONGKONG.

TIME VALUE CORRECTED.

The following paragraph is taken from the annual report of the Director of the Royal Observatory, Hongkong: "Simultaneous observations of the Bordeaux rhythmic Time Signals by radio were made by the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and this Observatory on 13 occasions, between September 3rd and November 1st, 1924. A comparison of the adopted times of receipt at Greenwich and Hongkong has been made possible by the courtesy of the Astronomer Royal, and the longitude as redetermined by this means is 7h. 36m. 41.25s. (East of Greenwich). This value will be used from January 1st, 1926, in place of 7h. 38m. 41.38s. determined by Commander Green of the U.S. Navy in 1881."

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese was fined \$5 for attempting to throw a box of matches to a prisoner, who was lodged in the cells below the Magistracy. The prisoner saw defendant passing the door, and requested him to give him a match to light a cigarette.

The Japanese Consular authorities at Shanghai have effected the arrest of a former captain in the Japanese Imperial Army, named M. Sugita, on a charge of disclosing military secrets. Japanese Consular officials stated that Sugita has been under suspicion for several weeks of bartering with Soviet agents in Shanghai to hand over certain important maps and documents.

CABLE AND WIRELESS NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE COAL CRISIS.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN OWNERS AND MINERS DISCLOSED.

LONDON, April 22nd.

Mr. Lee, Secretary of the Mining Association, in a statement as regards the break up of the conference between the owners and the miners, says, the miners made it clear that they were not prepared to negotiate except on the basis of a uniform national percentage. The owners said they did not want to reduce wages but some districts, especially the exporting ones, were in desperate straits owing to competitive conditions obtaining abroad. This was really the crux of the whole position. The miners were quite adamant on the question of no extension hours.

It is authoritatively learnt that the Prime Minister has re-emphasised to the owners, that the subsidy will terminate on May 1st. To what extent there will be "temporary assistance" will entirely depend on the situation arising from the present negotiations. It is anticipated that the Government will now intervene and summon the two parties together as last July.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

CONFLICTING VIEWPOINTS.

RUSSIA, April 22nd.

The coal owners and Miners' Executive met to-day, but the conference ended in a deadlock.

Subsequently, statements were issued by both sides. Mr. Cook, Secretary of the Miners' Federation, said the coal owners reiterated clearly and definitely that while they were prepared to discuss certain principles to govern agreements, wages must be based upon the economic capacity of the districts to pay. They definitely declared that they would not discuss with our National Executive any minimum percentages to be applied nationally and, as this is the principle, which our Delegate Conference imposed upon us, we could not consider their draft agreement.

Mr. Lee, Secretary of the Coal-owners' Executive, stated that the "Meeting between the owners and miners was called in order to discuss terms of a national agreement and provisionally determining the general principles for the regulation of wages, but we were not able to get down to a discussion of the agreement because the miners' representatives were not prepared to negotiate on a uniform national percentage and that, too, in spite of the recommendations of the Royal Commission. The owners said they could not possibly agree to that. On the other hand, the miners further made it clear that they stood on the ground of no reduction in wages of any kind. The owners mentioned the question of hours and pointed out that they could much more favourably discuss terms that would give the men a chance of earning decent wages if the miners consented to an extension of working hours. We told the miners' representatives that it was not because the owners wanted to reduce wages that they were anxious to see an extension of working hours, but we emphasised the fact that some districts, particularly the exporting districts, are really in desperate straits in competition with countries where longer hours are being worked and where the men are accepting lower wages, and that it is that element which is the crux of the whole situation at the present moment. Miners, however, were adamant on the question of hours and said there could be no extension.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONFERENCE WITH PREMIER.

LONDON, April 22nd.

It is officially stated from No. 10 Downing Street, that after the meeting with the Miners' Federation, a deputation from the General Council of the Trade Union Congress waited on the Premier and suggested that the Premier should invite the owners' and miners' representatives to meet him with a view to the resumption of negotiations. The Premier stated that he would do so.

Accordingly, the Mining Association and Miners' Federation have been invited to meet the Premier at eleven to-morrow morning.

BREAK UP OF CONFERENCE.

LONDON, April 23rd.

There was practically no progress at this morning's conference of the coal-owners and miners presided over by Mr. Stanley Baldwin. The owners, on leaving the conference, said they were returning to their districts forthwith. Each side adopted the Premier's suggestion, and appointed a small Committee to carry on negotiations with which Mr. Baldwin is keeping in touch.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

A MISSING FINANCIER.

CAPETOWN, April 23rd.

The Assembly in reply to questions by Mr. Hertzog disclaimed all knowledge of the movements of Mr. I. W. Schlesinger, the South African financier, who recently went to Europe and reported he intended to visit Russia and "open commercial negotiations with the Soviet."

Subsequently, Mr. Creswell, Minister of Defence, stated the Cabinet has decided that any citizen who negotiated with the prospect of opening up new markets should have the Government's goodwill. Mr. Hertzog added, as regards Russia he saw no objection to the establishment of business connections on a proper businesslike footing with South Africa.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND.

EUROPEAN FORCES SUFFER SEVERE LOSSES.

ROME, April 23rd.

Arab dhows sailing on the Coast line of the Azanian Sea, proved to be an escort to a cruiser which landed detachments. Italian troops have landed in Southern Italian Somaliland, for the purpose of affirming Italian sovereignty.

The *East African Standard's* correspondent at Lamu Kenya has reported the number of dhows arriving at that port has considerably decreased, while none fly the Italian flag, because North Mogdishu and Italian Somaliland have been engaged in severe fighting. The Italian forces sustained severe losses. The Somalis are now divided into two forces. The Italians have blockaded the coast.

[THROUGH WATAS AGENCY.]

THE FRANC.

M. RAOUL PERET'S REASSURING STATEMENT.

PARIS, April 23rd.

In the Chamber, M. Raoul Peret declared the franc was attacked on many foreign markets for various reasons, either to sustain Italian and Belgian moneys, or with a view to delay settling of inter-Ally debts, but France should not yield to too pressing injunctions and sacrifice her interests.

Yesterday's recovery of the franc was not due to Government intervention, but to the normal phenomenon of the market becoming easier on reports of the good progress of the Franco-American debt negotiations, and Budget equilibrium.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

KING'S WELCOME TO VISITING SPORTSMEN.

RUSSBY, April 22nd.

A message from H. M. the King was read at the luncheon given to the Australian cricket eleven by Australian and New Zealand business men in London. It was addressed to Admiral Sir John De Robeck, Chairman of the Marylebone Cricket Club, and was as follows:

"The King wishes you to offer on his behalf to the members of the Australian cricket team a warm welcome to the Mother Country and to express his Majesty's hope that the visit may be in every way an enjoyable one. The King trusts he may have the pleasure of seeing them play at Lords during the season."

BRITISH TRADE.

SAFEGUARDING ACT AND LOWER IMPORTS.

RUSSBY, April 22nd.

Those who have advocated import duties to safeguard British industries against foreign competition, are expressing satisfaction with the figures which have been presented to the House of Commons by Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister, President of the Board of Trade.

The imports of musical instruments dropped in value from £201,647 in the first quarter of 1925 to £77,237 for the first quarter of this year. The fall in the imports of motor-cars, was even more considerable. The value of 7,531 cars imported in the first quarter of 1925, was £1,286,708, while the 2,669 cars imported in the first quarter of this year were valued at £459,042.

AGRICULTURE.

BRITAIN'S ADDITIONAL MEMBER TO CONFERENCE.

RUSSBY, April 22nd.

It is announced that His Majesty's Government have proposed and the other Governments concerned have agreed, that an additional member shall be appointed by His Majesty's Government to the Imperial Economic Committee, as a representative of Home agricultural interests.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY AND OCCUPATION. NATIONALISTS AND BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY.

BERLIN, April 23rd.

The Nationalists have been lashed into fury by a statement by Sir Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons on April 21st, regarding the evacuation of the Rhineland. Sir Austen, in reply to a question said the declaration signed in June, 1919 by Mr. Wilson, M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George (that if before the expiration of fifteen years Germany gives proofs of goodwill and complies with the Treaty of undertakings, the Allies agree to an earlier termination of the period of occupation).

This was the declaration of the then intentions of the three Governments concerned, and not a declaration to which the German Government is entitled to appeal. The Foreign Secretary did not want to press further, but considered the moment inopportune.

The German Nationalist organs see here further proof of the "complete futility of the Locarno Conference."

Sir Austen Chamberlain's speech is described as "cynical," "Another blow," and "cold shower."

SAFEGUARDING INDUSTRIES.

BOARD OF TRADE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS HIGH DUTIES.

LONDON, April 22nd.

The report of the Board of Trade Committee of Enquiry into the effect of the Safeguarding of Industries Act on the development of the industries manufacturing goods covered by the schedule of the Act, recommends, *inter alia*, an increase of the duty on optical glass and instruments from 33 1/3 to 50 per cent. *ad valorem*, and the raising from 25 to 75 per cent, the proportion of the value of goods manufactured in and consigned from within the Empire which are the result of Empire labour. The existing *ad valorem* duty of 33 1/3 per cent. on are lamps and carbons should be replaced by a specific duty of one shilling per lb.

U.S. DEBTS TO BRITAIN.

DEMAND FOR LONG STANDING LOANS TO BE PAID.

LONDON, April 22nd.

The British Government has recently been pressed to ask the United States' Government to arrange for the discharge by certain American States of long-standing indebtedness to British bondholders in respect of money lent.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, in the House of Commons yesterday, told Mr. Ward Law Milne that no action had been taken. The matter of these debts had been carefully considered in the past, and he had recently had his attention drawn to it again.

The subject was again brought forward at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, Mr. Stanley Machin, who was presiding, being of opinion that the time had come for a discharge of the liability. Later, a resolution was moved by Sir James Martin and carried, asking Sir Austen Chamberlain to draw the attention of Mr. Houghton to the fact that Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina had defaulted on debts for money lent for industrial purposes and national development, and urging that as they are now wealthy they should meet their obligations. Sir James Martin estimated that the amount owed to Britain was \$75,000,000.

ECONOMY BILL.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL AND EDUCATION PROGRAMME.

LONDON, April 22nd.

The House of Commons by 328 votes to 133 has agreed to the third reading of the Economy Bill, after speeches by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Lloyd George condemning the proposals of the Bill to take £4,700,000 from the National Insurance Fund and to economise on education.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in reply, declared that the Government's proposals were justified. He pointed out that this year's estimates provided for £2,000,000 more for education than did the Labour Government in 1924.

BRITISH BUDGET.

LONDON, April 22nd.

The Budget will be introduced in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Winston Churchill, on Monday next, April 26th.

SOVIET AND BALTIC STATES.

THE NEED FOR A NEUTRALITY AGREEMENT.

RIGA, April 22nd.

The Lithuanian Foreign Minister has resigned owing to his colleagues not endorsing his action in carrying on separate negotiations for a Russo-Lithuanian neutrality agreement.

The Acting Foreign Minister has stated that the Soviet Government suggested that all the Baltic States should enter a guarantee pact containing a neutrality clause. The Baltic governments consented to negotiate but emphasised that they could not agree to any stipulation contradicting the statutes of the League of Nations, and there could be no question of anything but a Treaty between Russia on one side and the whole of the Baltic States on the other.

PEACE IN SYRIA.

CAN BE EXPECTED IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

PARIS, April 22nd.

According to the *Petit Journal*, M. Briand, in addressing the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, explained that there was complete understanding and collaboration between M. de Jouvenel and Field Marshal Lord Plumer. The combined operations were well in hand and peace in Syria could be expected in the near future.

DUTCH POLITICS.

WAR MINISTER RESIGNS.

THE HAGUE, April 22nd.

Major Van Royen, *ad interim* Minister of War, has resigned because he objects to the proposed Ministry of National Defence.

He will be succeeded by Major J. M. J. Lambooy, who was War Minister in the last Cabinet.

END OF "SUSPENSION."

LABOUR MEMBERS RESUME THEIR SEATS.

LONDON, April 22nd.

The thirteen Labour Members who were suspended last week have resumed their seats in the House of Commons, on the automatic lapse of the period of suspension, which in the case of a first offence is now limited to five days.

INDIAN RIOTING.

MOHAMMEDANS KILLED IN CLASH WITH POLICE.

CALCUTTA, April 22nd.

Following a conflict between the police and Mohammedans two Mohammedans were killed and 13 injured.

MUSLIM CONGRESS.

DELHI, April 22nd.

The Council of Muslim Ulama, not being satisfied with the decision of the Central Khilafat to send a delegation to the World Muslim Congress, have nominated four divines to represent them.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

GRIMSBY JUMP AHEAD IN NORTHERN SECTION.

LONDON, April 22nd.

At Grimsby to-day in the Northern Section of the Third Division, English League, Grimsby defeated Doncaster by four goals to one, and go to the head of the table.

EMPIRE BILLIARDS.

ENGLAND'S REPRESENTATIVE DEFEATS SOUTH AFRICAN.

LONDON, April 22nd.

In the Empire Billiards Championship, England (England) 2,000, beat Rutledge (South Africa) 758.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

ITALIAN WAR DEBT.

AMERICAN PRESS VOICES ON RATIFICATION.

NEW YORK, April 22nd.

The Press unanimously approves of the ratification of the Italian debt settlement as being the only practicable thing to do, the view being that if more had been demanded possibly nothing would have been obtained.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OUTLINE OF FRENCH SCHEME.

PARIS, April 22nd.

The Quai d'Orsay confirms the report that M. Berenger and Mr. Mellon have virtually agreed on the principle of the debt settlement formula, for submission to the War Debt Commission. It provides for the payment to be spread over 62 years. The annual payments for the first five years are to be small, after which they will gradually increase. It is provided that in the event of a drop in German reparations payments, the French capacity to pay shall be re-estimated.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING SITUATION.

COMMITTEE OF SAFETY RESOLVE TO CARRY ON.

PEKING, April 22nd.

Marshal Wu Pei Fu telegraphed to the Committee of Safety again to-day insisting on the appointment of Wang Hui Cheng as Garrison Commandant, which post Chang Tsung Chang, as the nominee of Wang Han Ming, has taken over. Wang Hui Cheng is still in Peking.

At a meeting to-day, Wang Shih Chen's Committee of Safety resolved to carry on indefinitely.

Marshal Chang Tso Lin has offered to supply large quantities of grain to Peking, where the shortage is causing anxiety. It is reported that Marshal Chang will shortly visit Peking.

GRAIN FOR SUFFERERS.

GENERAL'S PLAN TO FORCE DOWN PRICES.

PEKING, April 23rd.

With a view to lowering the rising prices of foodstuffs and provide relief to war sufferers in Peking, Tientsin and surrounding districts, a plan to purchase and transport to these places cereals to the value approximately, of \$10,000,000 is being worked out by General Chang Yin Kwei, ex-Managing Director of the Peking-Mukden Railway, who is an influential Mukden leader.

Chang Hsueh Liang fully approves and is supporting the plan.

Chang Yin Kwei intends to call a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and lay plans before them. The tentative scheme follows: The Mukden authorities are to entrust the purchase of cereals at Mukden to the Chamber, and the distribution of the grain to the Peking Chamber and other organisations.

The grain will be sold at lower than current market prices, under the supervision of the local authorities.

Chang intends to secure its transportation with the rolling stock which various persons are at present holding for non-commercial purposes, thus not interfering with the commercial traffic which is still at the lowest.

The Fengtien leaders emphasise that the military parties will not handle the moneys, their object being merely to force down the price.

DANISH AIRMEN.

DENMARK JAPAN AVIATORS REACH SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, April 23rd.

The Danish airmen have arrived here.

CHINESE THIEVES AT WORK.

LATER.

The Danish airmen, Commander Botved and his mechanic, unkempt in appearance, with thick beards, unwashed, and with unchanged clothes for five days, have had a thoroughly bad time at Ninghai (which is a notorious resort of pirates) where they were forced to land a week ago, owing to a leak in their petrol tank.

The Chinese stole all their loose personal belongings, and spare parts of the machine, and deflated the tyres. Indeed, it was all the airmen could do to defend the aeroplane against the crowd who, however, were actuated more by assertive curiosity than hostility.

BRITAIN AND CHINA.

GOVERNMENT REPLY TO LABOUR QUERY.

LONDON, April 22nd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. R. C. Wallhead (Labour, Merthyr) asked if the Government had approached or entered into an agreement with either of the parties engaged in civil war in China in the event of either of them occupying Peking, as to the future Government of China or its future foreign policy.

Mr. Locker Lampson replied in the negative.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

LOAN FOR ARGENTINE.

NEW YORK, April 22nd.

It is announced that Morgans have arranged for a \$20,000,000 loan at six per cent. for the Argentine Government, to be offered at 90.

AMERICAN BANK RATE.

NEW YORK, April 22nd.

The Federal Reserve re-discount rate has been reduced from four to 3 1/2 per cent.

IN COMMEMORATION OF YPRES.

SPECIAL CEREMONIAL PARADE BY SURREYS.

SILVER DRUMS PRESENTED BY MRS. LUARD.

The special ceremonial parade of the 1st Battalion, The East Surrey Regiment, was held yesterday morning in commemoration of the Second Battle of Ypres, on which occasion the 1st Batt. of the Regiment were entrusted with the defence of Hill 60. The parade attracted a large gathering of spectators to the Murray Parade Ground.

The Battalion assembled some 700 strong and were drawn up in the formation of three sides of a square, with the Regimental colours occupying the centre position. The turn out looked exceptionally smart, and as it was St. George's Day, the soldiers wore red and white roses in their helmets.

The Sergeant Drummer had the flowers in his helmet, on his drumstick and on his chest.

H.E. the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.) arrived, shortly after 10.30 accompanied by Lady Clementi, and was given a Royal Salute.

H.E. the General Officer Commanding the Forces in China (Major-General C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G.) then followed, accompanied by his A.D.C., and inspected the Battalion.

The old drums were trooped off, passing through the whole of the lines.

The Chaplain to the Forces (the Rev. G. F. Stopford) consecrated the silver drums, which were placed on a stand in front of the saluting base.

Lt.-Col. F. Montague Bates, C.M.G., D.S.O. (commanding the Battalion) addressed the men and said that in 1930, the 1st East Surreys were stationed at Agra when an epidemic carried off five officers and a number of men, including 2nd Lieut. Walker. Mrs. Walker, mother of Lieut. Walker, had since died and bequeathed £1,000 to the regiment for a memorial for her son. With this sum, the set of silver drums had been purchased and would be used by the Battalion on ceremonial occasions. They would be kept in the officers' mess at Murray Barracks.

That day was also the anniversary of the second battle of Ypres, in which the East Surrey Regiment took part. The Colonel recalled the part taken by both battalions. Fifteen officers (including Major R. W. Paterson) were lost in addition to 294 other ranks. The 1st Battalion behaved with great gallantry in the defence of Hill 60, and won three V.C.'s and many other decorations.

Mrs. LUARD then made the official presentation of the drums, each drummer stepping forward in turn.

G.O.C.'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Major General Luard, addressing the Battalion, congratulated them on a splendid turn-out. It was, he said, one of the best he had had the pleasure of seeing.

His Excellency then referred to a pleasant duty which he was to perform, that of decorating Sergt. Drummer French with the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal. To gain that medal a man must have at least eight years' service with the colours, and his conduct during that time must be irreproachable. There were present many young soldiers who could and should endeavour to emulate the example of Sergt. Drummer French.

General Luard having decorated Sergeant French, the Battalion marched past in column of route, the march past being played by their band and drummers. At the Saluting Base, at which the Union Jack had been broken, were the Governor, the General and several ladies.

Cheers were also given by the men on parade for Mrs. Luard.

Among the spectators was Commodore A. J. E. Stirling, R.N.

Yesterday afternoon two football matches were played on the occasion of the holiday. One game was between the privates and the corporals, and the other between the officers and the sergeants.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

AMERICAN RUBBER.

EXCESS PAYMENTS MADE BY MANUFACTURERS.

NEW YORK, April 22nd.

The Department of Commerce has announced that American rubber manufacturers paid in excess approximately \$14,000,000 in March on crude rubber imports owing to the differences between spot prices and the high prices established through the British Government's restriction policy.

Although the market price of rubber dropped from 75 to 50 cents (gold) per lb. since the beginning of restriction, the Americans were not able to profit thereby owing to the time required in transport from the distant producing countries. The crude rubber imports to the end of March amounted to \$4,421,000 lb., which cost \$75, 589,000.

The Department of Commerce does not anticipate any decrease in rubber prices within the next few months.

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

Matches down for decision to-day:—
"SUNDAY HERALD" CHARITY CUP
COMPETITION.

Final at 4.45 p.m.

England v. Portugal, Hongkong F.C.
ground. Referee: Mr. Smith.
Linenmen Messrs. Gilmour and
McIvor.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

Division I.

Kick off 4.45 p.m.

Kowloon v. South China, Kowloon
F.C. ground. Referee: Mr. Bald-
win.

Division II. "B."

Kick off 3.15 p.m.

Kowloon v. "B." South China "C",
Kowloon F.C. ground. Referee:
Mr. Fernie.

The game in the Charity Cup Competition between England and Portugal should be very interesting. Portugal will make a bold bid to win to-day. Having defeated Scotland on Boxing Day, and having improved as a team since that date, they should be fancied in the final game to-morrow, as the side chosen to represent England will not be out owing to the Kowloon league match. It is therefore necessary to make a couple of changes.

Kowloon receive South China in a return league game. Kowloon are turning out their full shield team, leaving nothing to chance, as they are now in a favourable position for league champions. The East Surreys are only a point behind them and a slip by Kowloon will probably let them in. A good game is expected as South China are not yet out of the running for league honours.

South China "C" meet the Kowloon juniors in a league game at Kowloon and the visitors should win. South China "C" require to make a draw only to give them the division championship.

TENNIS LEAGUE FIXTURES.

NG SZE KWONG MAY PLAY TO-DAY.

The Hongkong Lawn Tennis League matches will commence this afternoon, weather permitting, when a good number of matches will be played off.

In the "A" Division all three matches will be played off on the Kowloon side. The defending champions, United Services Recreation Club will be at home to the Hongkong Cricket Club and a good struggle should result.

The Kowloon Cricket Club play the University. This match should be the best of the day and probably result in a win for the latter by a small margin. The Home side has not definitely chosen its team, but the following will probably represent the Club, viz.: E. C. Fincher, E. F. Fincher, S. E. Green, E. Abraham, T. Lay and N. Trambitzky. Redmond will be absent from the University side and the following have been selected, viz.: R. E. Tottenham, A. A. Rumjahn, A. S. Hett, D. Laing, L. Foster, and H. C. Hung.

M.B.K. will meet a very strong side from the C.R.C. The Lo Brothers, Ng Sze Kwong and Ng Sze Cheung, Yew Man Tuen and Ho Ka Lau will be representing the Chinese, but Ng Sze Kwong has not, we learn, definitely decided to play.

The full list of matches is as follows:—

"A" DIVISION.

M.B.K. v. Chinese R.C.

Kowloon C.C. v. University.

United Services R.C. v. H.K.C.C.

"B" DIVISION.

Hongkong C.C. v. U.S.R.C.

Club de Recreo v. I.R.C.

University v. Kowloon C.C.

Chinese R.C. v. M.B.K.

Civil Service v. Craigengower.

"C" DIVISION.

Taikoo v. Craigengower.

Hongkong C.C. v. Kowloon C.C.

Club de Recreo v. Chinese R.C.

UNIVERSITY CHAMPIONSHIP.

By their success yesterday in the Doubles Championship Event, D. Laing and A. A. Rumjahn have won the Cups outright, this being their third consecutive year.

They were opposed by Wong Boon Hin and H. C. Hung yesterday in the Challenge Round, the former putting up a splendid match. The standard of play was good and at times brilliant and the game was very interesting to watch.

Laing and Rumjahn partnered very well and proved their superiority by better judgment and tactics. There was little to choose between the two, except that Rumjahn played more spectacular tennis. Laing played one of his best games this season and was seen to advantage in the first and third sets, excelling his partner most of the time. Rumjahn played a consistent and resourceful game throughout, and inspired confidence in his partner.

The losers are to be congratulated on their good showing against more experienced players. Hung's service won many games for his side, but he was erratic most of the time. With a little more practice together and more knowledge of courtcraft, they ought to be able to turn the tables on their opponents next year.

The match went to four sets, the losers taking the second set at 7-5. The first and third sets went to the winners, although play was more even than the scores suggest. Wong and Hung were unfortunate in being unable to secure the fourth set. With 5-4 and three times advantage in their favour, they failed to pull the set through to make the scores two-sets all. Laing and Rumjahn made no mistake after this and took the set soon after. The detailed scores in Laing's and Rumjahn's favour are 6-1; 6-7; 6-3; 7-6.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

TO-DAY'S CLOSING CRUISE PROGRAMME.

YACHTING AND ROWING.

To-day the yachting season will officially close at the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club. A very interesting programme has been compiled for the Closing Cruise and Ladies' Day. There will be the usual races for ladies, a cruiser race, a race for submarine boats, and, on the rowing side, there will be the great annual contest for the Leveson-Cup.

The attendance of members and friends is requested from 3 p.m. onwards.

All cruiser owners are requested by the Committee to moor their boats alongside the Electric Light works and dress ship as soon as their race is over.

Competitors are also requested to keep clear of the line while the yachts of other classes starting earlier are manoeuvring and also after finishing, while other yachts are coming in.

The tides for to-day will be low water at 10.25 a.m. and high water at 7.21 p.m.

THE PROGRAMME.

The programme of various events for to-day is as under:—

SAILING.

Event No. 1 (2 p.m.):—For combined English and Chinese rigged cruisers. Course:—Start Murray Pier Line (W. to E.), Cust Rock Buoy (S.), Finish, Club House (W. to E.), distance 2 miles. For this event sixteen English rig yachts have been entered and six Chinese rigged boats.

RACING YACHTS (LADIES).

Event No. 2 (3 p.m.):—For Handicap class. Course:—Start Club House Line (W. to E.), Mark East; off Kowloon Dock Point (P.), Cust Rock Gas Buoy (P.), Mark boat Club House Line (P.), Twice Round. Distance 4½ miles.

For this race seven yachts have been entered.

Event No. 3 (3.25 p.m.):—For Heyward Hays and Gael classes. Course:—Start Club House Line (W. to E.), Mark East; off Kowloon Dock Point (P.), Cust Rock Gas Buoy (P.), Mark boat Club House Line (P.), Twice Round. Distance 4½ miles.

In this event there are ten boats from the Heyward Hays Class, and ten from the Gael class.

ROWING.

Event No. 4.—The Leveson Cup (1 mile).

For this event six teams have entered, and the race will be rowed off in two heats with the final between the two surviving boats of each race a little later.

HEAT 1.—3.45 p.m.:—

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

C. Spradbury bow.

C. F. Lloyd 2

J. L. Stanton 3

H. Dreyer str.

W. Lawson cox.

A.P.C.

G. T. May bow.

B. H. de J. Moore 2

F. T. Orr 3

R. M. Jack str.

A. R. Kinross cox.

HONGKONG BANK.

J. H. Sutcliffe bow.

R. W. Lee 2

V. J. Jones 3

A. C. Groves str.

F. P. Lenfesty cox.

HEAT 2.—3.45 p.m.

H.M.S. SEAMARINES.

Lt. G. Tanner bow.

Lt. W. Moir 2

Lt. Comdr. E. Barraclough 3

Lt. E. R. Gibson str.

Lt. G. G. Slade cox.

P.W.D.

H. C. Keen bow.

P. Baker 2

A. H. McBride 3

K. S. Robertson str.

H. J. Pearce cox.

H.K. ELECTRIC CO.

R. W. Smith bow.

G. G. Thomson 2

T. L. Foster 3

C. B. Easterbrook str.

A. T. Stubbs cox.

Event No. 5 (4.15 p.m.):—Dinghy Race for boat "boys".

Event No. 6 (4.45 p.m.):—Leveson Cup final:—First and second boats of each heat to row off.

Event No. 7 (5 p.m.):—Race for scullable life-boats from Sub-marines. (The race will finish by boats being benched and collapsed).

LAWN BOWLS.

An exhibition game will be played during the afternoon. Spoons will be presented by S. T. Williamson, Esq.

PRIZES.

Mrs. E. W. Carpenter (wife of the Commodore of the Club) will present the prizes at the conclusion of the racing.

IMPORTANT FACTOR.

A point of great advantage which was not realised by the losers, Wong and Hung, was wind resistance and wind allowance. At the University Union ground there is always some wind force, which affects the flight of the ball. Laing and Rumjahn were not slow in seizing this advantage and profited by it. Many a time Wong and Hung were puzzled how their slowest balls went over the basing line when playing against the University and how they lost the set when facing the pavilion end. This was because the wind was blowing towards the University end.

(League players visiting the University Union ground should note).

WHAT IS AN AMOY CAT?

A BATTLESHIP WITH FIFTY SUCH PETS ABOARD.

Those who have been eating aesthetic eyes in the direction of H.M.S. *Vindictive*, lying off the Bund since Friday morning, says the *N.C. Daily News* of the 20th inst., have been rich in vocal surmises regarding those fine nautical points which every layman wishes to thoroughly understand that he understands. "She differs thus and so from H.M.S. *Hawkins*, says one and without listening we candidly agree that she makes the same kind of a ludicrously pristine streak in the clouded waters of the Huangpu. "She carries a magnificent catapult," says another, who proceeds to go into a lengthy oration on subjects which would cause the British Admiralty to breathe easily once more. So with such a background of gossip and rumour it became obvious that the only thing to do was to clear up the whole matter once and for all by having tea aboard with one of those smart looking naval officers who have been seen in splendid array on Nanking Road.

Tea for two feminine sight-seers wending a happy, sloop way to the broad sides of H.M.S. *Vindictive* must have struck a tremor of amusement into the heart of the officer of the day. But no trace of it could be found in his hospitable smile as he came forward to offer the ship's welcome to his wave-tossed visitors. Instead he led the way to someone or other's cabin and provided conversational cheer and magnificent delicacies. Expanding with the undermining influence of attentive ears we set out as to show our nautical knowledge. "Do cruisers have 'splicing for the main brace'?" we said which brought forth the "astounding sense of naval humour as to what kind of cocktail was wanted. As time went on and tea was consumed we heard yarns about H.M.S. *Vindictive*.

She carried aboard her, 50 Amoy cats who at ordinary times were docile enough little beasts, until a slight breeze brought out the idiosyncrasies which every cat is supposed to have. More mystery! A ship carrying 50 cats must be badly infested indeed.

In spite of the momentarily unspicable thought the cats were finally brought to view, and of course, it became at once obvious why every officer wants at least two or three. We must go to Amoy some day, if for no other reason than to get a cat, such a cat as responds to the current d'air as only the most cautious of cats could do.

Once "topside" on the deck another phase of H.M.S. *Vindictive* presents herself. One sees the captain and bell of the *Vindictive*, which, noble old scout that she was, died a plucky death off the Mole at Zeebrugge and passed on her name and high naval standards to the new ship called originally H.M.S. *Cavendish* built under the programme of 1915-16 as an aircraft carrier, and remodelled in 1918 to her present renowned status. She was given space for the aeroplane carriage in her reconstituted condition intensified by the presence of a shrouded catapult and an unintentionally complicated derrick to hoist the restive air-steads into the blue.

The presence of the wireless in upper regions seemed to account for numerous crisp appearances of a seaman with the request to our escorting officer "Sir, please sign here." During one of these episodes a leisurely survey of the surrounding Huangpu was made from the vantage point of the captain's—oh, private deck space. It was here that we learned the humorous truth about the crows who want to build a crow's-nest somewhere in the upper of H.M.S. *Vindictive*. The fact was established that crows will be crows.

On the way down glimpses of some of the crew in the hands of the competent ship's barber were obtained. This led to other comments on competent features of H.M.S. *Vindictive*, chief among them the torpedo contrivance, the bake-shop, the captain's quarters, the officers' lounge, which despite lucid explanation is retained in our memory only as a formidable array of protective measure which would reassure the most timorous who took up a position in the rear. One last question was wafted into the realms of confusion at the point of the Vickers guns. "This is the breach" we heard in clear competent tones. "Oh, does the breeches boy attend to that?" was unquestionably not the correct question to laugh at this point.

Whatever of the technical was left hopelessly behind in the tour for information aboard H.M.S. *Vindictive*, a happy memory lingers of her hospitality. Her staff is a courtly one and her atmosphere one bespeaks the high order of discipline and authority which makes her wonder among the cruisers that sail the seas.

THE INCOGNITOUS QUESTION.

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WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast and remarks by the Royal Observatory, said:—
Depression lies over the Eastern Sea and over Tongking.
Local forecast: S.E. winds moderate; rain; fog.

UNTENABLE DOGMAS.

DR. GORE ON THE BIBLE STORIES.

CHANGED VIEWS OF THE CHURCHES.

The task of reconciling the Christian religion with modern science was undertaken by Dr. Gore, late Bishop of Oxford, in St. Paul's Cathedral when he gave the third of his Wednesday addresses. There was a crowded audience.

At one point it seemed that little would be left of Christian doctrine and tradition. Position after position was abandoned. Adam and Eve, the Garden of Eden, the traditional Heaven and Hell, the stories of the creation, and ascension—all were surrendered to the scientists.

Dr. Gore seemed, indeed, to be anxious to give up this ground. "Let us proclaim," he declared, "as constantly, as emphatically and as publicly as possible the abandonment by the Church of an untenable position—the position that the early chapters of Genesis record literal history."

And he went further than this. He insisted that the early Christian leaders never intended the position to be held, and he blamed the later theologians for stubbornly claiming as literal fact what was intended only to be the vivid and symbolical presentation of a divinely inspired idea.

BETTER THAN OLD DOGMAS.

In paying a tribute to the scientists of to-day for their devotion to truth, he declared unreservedly that the theory of evolution was more satisfying than the old dogma of a special creation "to which unfortunately the theologians of the Renaissance committed themselves."

As Dr. Gore retreated further from ground that in the past has been so strongly occupied, one began to wonder when he would stand and how he would defend the essential position of Christianity.

He soon made it clear that while conceding to the scientists the literal impossibility of many of the Bible stories he intended to justify them on other grounds.

ADAM AND EVE.

"The parable of the Ascension of our Lord," he insisted, "is the only form in which the glorification of Christ could have been expressed to the imagination of man."

And again:—
"In the first chapters of Genesis what we have is not history, but ideas in the form of a story. From these stories we are intended to learn great moral truths. We should regard Adam and Eve not as historical individuals, but as symbols of man and woman."

He seemed, indeed, to feel that not only the Church but mankind as a whole had shown remarkable lack of imagination in taking literally what was meant to be symbolical. The Apostles, he appeared to suggest, have shared the fate of later picturesque or ironical writers in being misunderstood.

"When we say," he declared, "that He ascended into Heaven we refer to a vision actually seen by the Apostles which was intended to express through the imagination of man of all ages. His exaltation into the divine glory which to us is inconceivable and indescribable."

But although Dr. Gore conceded all this ground, he claimed that the experience of mankind went unmistakably to prove that in the teachings, however symbolical, of the early Christians there could be found the essence of spiritual truth.

SPIRITUAL SIDE OF MAN.

While giving all credit to science, which he described as the chief glory of our age, he pointed out that it could not account for the emergence of those spiritual qualities of man that formed the basis of the Christian religion.

"We will leave you," he seemed to say to the scientists, "in possession of the material world and of man's body, but we claim the purpose behind the world and we claim, above all, man's soul."

The only story that he seemed unwilling to surrender was that concerned with the history of Christ on earth. He will deal with that in his next address, when, presumably, he shall learn his attitude towards the virgin birth.

ANCIENT CHINESE REMEDY.

IN HANDS OF MODERN DOCTORS.

A New York message circulated through Reuter's Agency, says:—

An ancient Chinese remedy, esteemed in the East for 5,000 years, promises to become a powerful new tool in the hands of modern doctors. When introduced into laboratories of the University of Wisconsin by Dr. E. K. Chen, the drug stood stiff tests as a treatment for asthma, and colds in the head, and also as a local anesthetic, says *Science Service*.

The drug, which is being studied by Dr. Chen, is known as ephedrine and is the active principle of a lowly herb. "The plant has long been used by the Chinese as a treatment for asthma," said Dr. Chen in an interview. "It is characterized by the sweating which follows its use."

Used in asthma, ephedrine forces the muscles to relax around the air passages in the lungs. The effective area of the lungs is thereby increased and breathing becomes easier. Its use in a head cold is to close the ducts of the secreting glands, thus relieving the condition known as a running nose.

Because tests indicate that it is more powerful and more perfect, ephedrine is expected to supplant adrenalin, which is obtained from the adrenal glands of animals and put to a variety of clinical purposes.



What is a mother to do?

What is a mother to do when she is worried out of her life because her baby will not get on? Best to do what this doctor did—give him Glaxo.

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(Signed) M.D. and M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Ref. D.A. 1)

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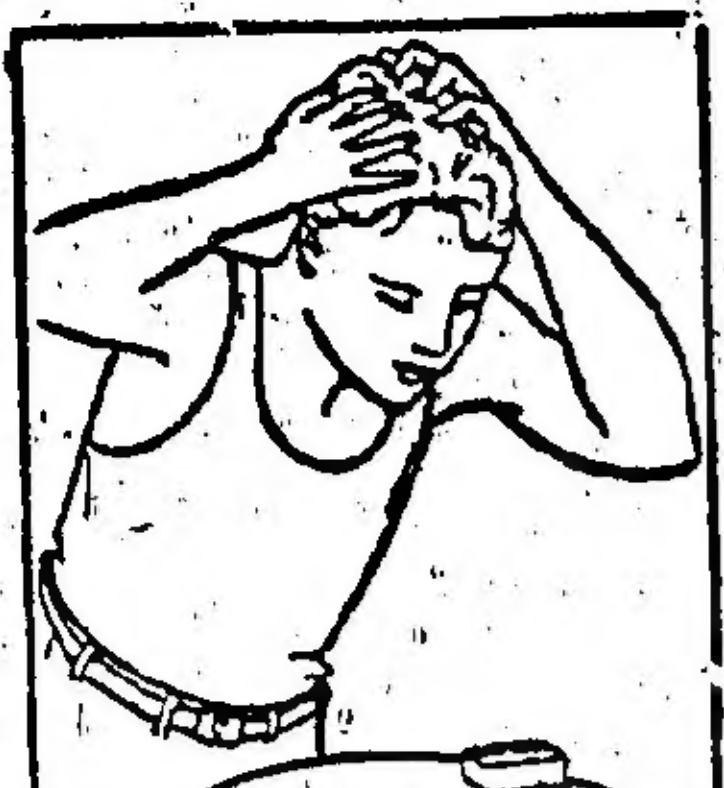
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Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 p.m. on the day previous to sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 2nd April, 1926. [3473]

S.S. "YANGTSE"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from DUNKERQUE, ANTWERP, MIDDLESBOROUGH, LONDON, etc., also Cargo from COGNAC, etc., etc., as well as CARGO FROM MAILHOL, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods and Valuable are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 9.00 a.m. To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Tuesday, the 26th instant, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Friday, the 30th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Monday, the 26th instant, at 10.00 a.m., by Messrs. Godard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. LIMAGE, Agent, Hongkong, 31st April, 1926. [3474]



or all chemists and medicine vendors in sealed bottles, with full directions.

To the Publishers

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

14, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

Please send me the "HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS."

From the 1st of April, 1926, to the 31st of March, 1927, at the rate of 10/- per annum in advance.

Addressed as follows:

THE "ENGLISHNESS" OF THE ENGLISHMAN.

AS KAREL CAPEK SEES IT.

NATIONALITY IN LITERATURE.

A well-known Prague firm of publishers purposes bringing out a series of translations of first-class English and American authors under the title of the "Standard Library." In a letter written to the editor of this library, Dr. O. Vochadlo, Karel Capek, the Czech writer, makes some interesting remarks not only about English literature, but about our character in general. He writes as follows:—

"You ask me to write a few lines about the Anglo-American Library which you are bringing into existence. We spoke about it two years ago in your garden at Surbiton; I remember how I sat on the swing and looked with wondering eyes at the things round about me. Amongst the strange things in the little garden were a 'monkey-tree' and other peculiar trees, carefully mown lawns, children, Mr. Charles, an English breakfast, and an English book which I had just read. It was all moderately foreign, and at the same time extremely intimate. I said to myself then that the most remarkable thing about England was that it was all so like English literature; I am still uncertain as to whether it is the English climate which has such an influence on English literature, or whether, on the contrary, English literature is the cause of the English climate and other customs."

THE SECRET OF WORLD POWER. "However, sitting on that occasion in your English garden, I realised one great feature of English literature: its absolute Englishness. Indeed, no other literature except the Russian is as national as English literature. It is a national maxim that no nation can be a great world-power and yet remain quite an intimate nation. We sometimes speak about the British orientation: it is a rather unfortunate word, for the true British orientation means an orientation which is exclusively and profoundly British."

"It is said that every Englishman carries all England about with him on his travels; and this is the truth. The secret of English world-power undoubtedly lies in the fact that the British are always and everywhere into Indians or Kaffirs. It is true that we have something to learn from England; it is not, however, their Protestantism, or their golf, or their English cooking, or the English Sunday, but the English passion to live in an English manner and to seek salvation in an English way. That is an example which English literature provides, and which I regard as particularly sound for our national health."

WRITERS AND READERS. "And then there were other days when I—most frequently in company with you—penetrated into English homes. I saw that the largest and most respectable piece of furniture in an English home was not the piano, or portraits of ancestors, or the bath, but the library; a library as big as the whole room and full of wonders; thick books one after the other, and bound as if to last some hundreds of years. One would say that it is in that country that authors are most read and appreciated; it is very probable, however, that these English libraries are not only a sign of special virtue on the part of readers, but also of special respect for authors."

"An English book is not meant to be torn to pieces; but obviously English literature also cannot be pulled to pieces, for it will last a very long time. If people in England provide themselves with books just as Eskimos supply themselves with salt fish, the deduction appears to be that English books are as good and necessary for people as salted meat. It seems that English authors think very much of the special fact that their works will certainly have readers. I should say that this thought fills the minds of English authors with feelings both of pleasure and of seriousness; that in their case writing for the people means a special liking for the people, an endeavour to be lucid, and the good-will to be in sympathetic and stimulating relations with their readers for me to say that in Czechoslovakia English books ought to be more widely read and better understood than has been the case hitherto."

BLOOD RELATIONSHIP.

NEW MEDICAL TEST FOR PATERNITY.

The Supreme Civil Court at Vienna which as Court of Appeal had to consider a paternity action brought against a dancing-master, has admitted (for the first time in such cases) evidence resulting from the examination of the composition of the blood of the parties concerned.

For the purpose of proving whether the defendant be actually the father, the blood of the man in question will be tested, then that of the mother, and finally, the blood of child. The medical expert of the Court will base his opinion on the result of this test, which, according to modern medical research, proves the existence or non-existence of kinship between two or more individuals.

By the introduction of the blood test—by which non-kinship rather than kinship can be proved—paternity actions will be put on an entirely new basis.

Considerable scepticism is expressed in medical circles in England as to the efficacy of the proposed test for paternity. It has long been known in connection with blood transfusion, but these do not follow the laws of heredity, and it would, according to the experience of doctors in England, be quite probable that the blood of either parent might be eliminated by the embryo. In such circumstances any test made would be liable to give negative results.

FAREWELL TO INDIA.

LORD READING'S RETROSPECT.

GOAL OF BRITISH POLICY.

The Earl of Reading on March 14th delivered a farewell address to both Houses of the Legislature in the course of which His Excellency said:—

"The sands of my office are running out, and I do not wish to dwell unduly to-day on our points of difference. Rather would I concentrate upon our points of agreement, which have been far more numerous, and have led to results of greater importance than are perhaps always acknowledged in the turmoil of political controversy and agitation. I came to India with a special mandate to guide the working of the reforms in which I took a keen personal interest. During the whole period of my office my labours have been largely devoted to carrying out this policy, and my energies have been to a great extent concentrated on this question."

A SOLEMN OBLIGATION.

To-day I shall refer only to a few aspects of the political problems. Although much attention is constantly devoted in India to political and constitutional change, I am often inclined to think that the great importance attributed to the reforms in England at the time of their inauguration, and subsequently, is not sufficiently realised in India. The reforms initiated, in the first place, a new departure in the relations between England and India; they put India on the road to the realisation of a more complete unity and a higher national self-expression. In the language of the King Emperor, the new Constitution took its place among the great historic measures passed by Parliament for the better government of India and the greater contentment of her people. The Duke of Connaught arrived in India with a special message of sympathy and encouragement from His Majesty to inaugurate the new Legislature, and in his Majesty's charge to me as Viceroy and Governor-General a month later the following special instructions regarding the working of the reformed Constitution were embodied: "For above all things it is our will and pleasure that the plans laid by our Parliament for the progressive realisation of responsible government in British India as an integral part of our Empire may come to fruition to the end that British India may attain its due place among our Dominions." The execution of these instructions has been a solemn obligation upon me during these five years. With full cognisance of the importance and implication of this policy I have omitted no step which was likely in my view to conduce to its successful realisation.

The goal of British policy remains today, subject to the fulfilment of the essential conditions by India, what it was when I assumed my office—that is the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire. I have recalled these considerations to you in order to emphasise that the policy of "his Majesty's Government is definite and stable—it has not changed with successive Governments in this respect, and it will not change with successive Viceroys, for my distinguished predecessor, Lord Irwin, prior to his departure, stated that it would be his endeavour to forward wholeheartedly the advancement of India towards full self-government on constitutional lines."

MISUNDERSTOOD REFORMS.

Nevertheless, looked at merely from the Indian point of view, the great significance of the reforms is still at times misunderstood or under-rated; at times what India never had before—a guarantee by Parliament for her political progress. They open the door to the attainment of a new national status and dignity; they give an opportunity not offered before to enter into more intimate relations with England and the Empire, and they enable India gradually to build up her own responsible institutions within the commonwealth of nations forming the Empire.

Unfortunately the years immediately following the introduction of the reforms could hardly have been more unfavourable to their growth. A ferment of unsettlement of feeling was at work in India, as elsewhere in the world. Besides these developments, India's finances were crippled, her trade and commerce were enveloped in a heavy cloud of economic stagnation, and a great section of the Indian people was also troubled regarding the fortunes of an empire closely associated with their most precious religious sentiments and beliefs. These conditions caused the acutest anxiety to me and my Government, and throughout these early years, in addition to the heavy burden of developing the new Constitution, we were faced with the constant necessity of dealing with a succession of critical developments, which not only impeded the working of the reforms, but menaced at one time their very existence. It is freely and fully acknowledged that there is a great change in the present atmosphere. Peace reigns in our borders, internal disturbances have been set at rest, law and order have been vindicated and established, and the financial situation has been stabilised, with beneficent reactions on the nation-building activities of the reformed Constitution. Conditions have been created which give a fair prospect for trade and commerce in the development of India's resources, and the anxieties of the Indian Moslem population have been allayed.

Looking back over these early years, I again gladly acknowledge the support given by the Indian Legislature to the Government in the many important steps taken in critical situations. I have had one other purpose in mind in making this brief summary. Quite recently Lord Irwin, in a generous reference to myself, claimed that credit should be given to the Viceroy when the results of his administration were deemed satisfactory. I will add that if credit is to be attributed to me in any degree for any of these results it should in fairness be very fully shared by those associated with me in the heavy burdens of the Government of India. No Viceroy can possibly have received more loyal and devoted service than I during these five years.

SHIPPING NOTES.

When the a.s. *President Pierce* (Dollar Line) leaves for San Francisco via ports, she will, like the a.s. *President McKinley* which left for Seattle on Thursday, carry a full complement of passengers. We were informed yesterday that the ship was full up, and in addition to all cabin accommodation being taken, the liner will also carry a large number of deck passengers; while many have had to be refused passage.

The total number of deck passengers entered for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 1,747, of which the a.s. *Taluna* (British) carried 1,190 from Calcutta and Singapore and the a.s. *President Pierce* (American) from Manila 312.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The Ben Line a.s. *Benroch*, from Hull, Middlesbrough, Rotterdam, Antwerp and London, left Singapore for this port on the 22nd inst. and is due to arrive here on the 27th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Benroch (Ben Line), due to-day.
Benroch (Ben Line), due April 27th.
Ceylon (Swedish East Asiatic), due May 19th.
Empress of Canada (C.P.R.), due May 5th.
Gambhir (B.I. & Apcar), due April 26th, a.m.
Saarluecken (N.D.L.), due to-morrow.
Tilava (B.I. & Apcar), due to-morrow.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

The following vessels are in Dock:—
Kowloon Dock.—*Passet*, Vigilante, Hin Sang, Yat Shing.
Taikoo Dock.—*Kiungchow*, Taikoo Wany, Kwangtung, Batavia, Haiyen, Taming.

At Kowloon Bay.—Sun On.
At Plover Cove.—Fong Tong, Lok Sun.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR APRIL, 1926.

(STANDARD TIME OF THE 190TH MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.)

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
April 24th.....	5.57 a.m.	6.47 p.m.
" 25th.....	5.58 "	6.47 "
" 26th.....	5.55 "	6.47 "
" 27th.....	5.55 "	6.48 "
" 28th.....	5.54 "	6.48 "

There are two classes, those who work and those who explain how work ought to be done.—Lord Devar.



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Look for this symbol on the blue wrapper. It is there to protect you against fraudulent imitations.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From April 24th to 30th, 1926.

Day of Week	Day of Month	H'kong. Standard Time	Height	H'kong. Standard Time	Height
Satur.	24	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun.	25	7.21 a	5 0	1.29 a	1 7
Mon.	26	7.14 a	5 3	1.59 a	1 0
Tues.	27	7.58 a	5 8	2.4 a	2 8
Wed.	28	8.27 a	5 6	2.28 a	1 7
Thur.	29	8.38 a	5 8	2.41 a	2 3
Fri.	30	8.48 a	6 0	2.56 a	1 8
		9.17 a	5 8	3.17 a	1 8
		9.14 a	5 4	3.35 a	1 4
		10.0 a	5 6	3.55 a	1 4
		9.43 a	5 7	4.03 a	1 3
		10.46 a	5 2	4.38 a	1 1
		10.14 a	7 0	4.20 a	2 6
		11.38 a	4 8	5.21 a	1 0

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, April 23rd.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 1 p.m.
Barometer	29.81	29.79	29.70
Temperature	71	77	80
Humidity	83	88	83
Wind Direction	NE	SW	S
Force	1	2	2
Weather	0	ODQ	0
Rain	0.34	0.00	0.01
Highest open-air Temperature on 22nd	78		
Lowest open-air Temperature on 23rd	76		

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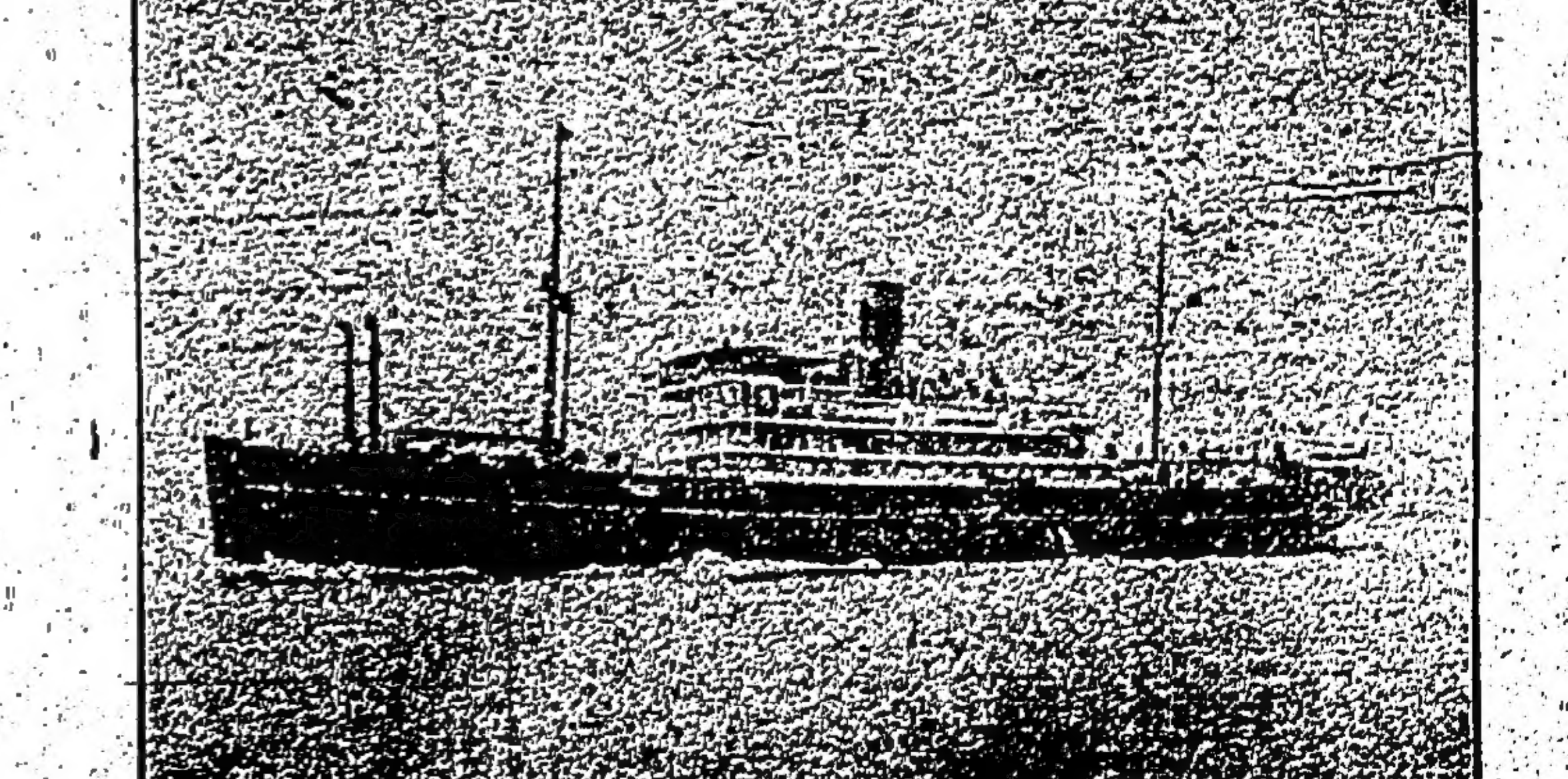
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B. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.L.N.A. KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

April 23rd.

City of Valencia, British str., 4,600 tons, from Shanghai, which port she left on April 18th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A3—Bank Line.

Elkridge, American str., 3,725 tons, Capt. D. R. Fleming, from San Francisco and Wauang, the former port she left on March and the latter on April 18th, with a general cargo, lying at Stoucutters—Struthers & Barry.

Talpa, British schooner, 6,154 tons, Capt. J. Warden, from Calcutta and ports, she left Calcutta on April 14th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

April 23rd.

Hai Ning, British str., 502 tons, Capt. W. C. Passmore, from Foochow, Amoy and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Douglas Wharf—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

Hokusan Maru, Japanese str., 6,270 tons, Capt. N. Segawa, from Yokohama and Shanghai, the latter port she left on April 23rd, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A2—N.Y.K.

Hama, French str., 650 tons, Capt. L. Cruchot, from Haiphong and Fort Bayard, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C19—Messageries Maritimes Co.

Kyudo Maru No. 26, Japanese str., 1,226 tons, Capt. Y. Matsuo, from Dairen and Weihaiwei, the latter port she left on April 18th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C38—O.S.K.

Loi Sang, British str., 2,225 tons, Capt. C. W. Falk, from Calcutta and Singapore, she left Calcutta on April 9th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Phoenix, Chinese str., 1,022 tons, Capt. H. C. Kiddie, from Haiphong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C12—Cheong Yue S. S. Co.

President Pierce, American str., 8,393 tons, Capt. Fred E. Anderson, from Manila, with 1,075 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Dollar S.S. Line.

Sinkang, British str., 1,516 tons, Capt. J. B. Shearer, from Shanghai, which port she left on April 20th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B11—B. & S.

CLEARANCES.

April 23rd.

Ango Maru, for Moji.

Changshing, for Chefoo.

City of Valencia, for Marseilles.

Hokusan Maru, for Singapore.

Hama, for Kwang Chow Wan.

Hupoh, for Saigon.

President Pierce, for Shanghai.

Sinkang, for Shanghai.

Tai King, for Haiphong.

Talpa, for Amoy.

Tampan, for Haiphong.

Togo Maru No. 1, for Tsingtau.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Hai Ning*, on April 23rd:—Col. and Mrs. Trevelyan, Miss Trevelyan, Major and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Hauser, Mr. and Mrs. Keeley and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Goodens, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Morris, Mr. Sanger, Mrs. Clemens.

Per s.s. *Talpa*, on April 23rd:—Lieut. L. M. R. Benn, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Miller, Mr. H. Main, Mrs. K. Norton, Rev. and Mrs. C. P. Young, Mrs. C. C. Hulme, Miss Mudge, Mr. L. McQuinn, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Brumage and child, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. McConnell, Miss Swanzy, Mr. B. A. M. Sheriff, Mr. O. Enders.

Per *Dollar* liner *President Pierce*, from Manila, on April 23rd:—Mr. C. Anthonio, Miss L. Beck, Mr. W. A. Butterfield, Mr. A. de la Croix, Miss Jean Corman, Miss D. Goodrich, Mr. F. C. Hagedorn, Mr. G. M. Hensworth, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Houston, Miss L. R. Irvin, Mr. A. Luz, Mr. H. S. Meers, Miss Carrie Mills, Mr. C. Marzano, Mrs. M. D. Purdy, Mrs. H. C. Percival, Miss H. M. Raymond, Miss M. Rains, Mr. C. P. Romero, Mr. K. E. Robinson, Mr. L. de St. Paul, Mr. C. H. Schultz, Mr. W. Schanhorst, Mrs. C. E. Tol, Major F. E. Winter, and Mr. Lee Yee.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *Changshing*, for Australia via Manila, on April 23rd:—Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. B. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hearn and two children, Mrs. A. Claxton, Lt. A. J. L. Whyte, Mr. H. G. Connelly, Mrs. S. T. Williamson, Mrs. Woodward, Mr. L. C. Woolrych, Mr. W. V. A. Whyte, Mr. L. W. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Smith, Miss Box, Miss E. Preece, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Foster, Miss M. Woolrych, Miss C. Garbutt, Mrs. Henry Tory and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. A. Anderson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. A. Anderson and child, Mr. H. W. Parry, Miss L. Livens, Miss Petarkin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Howarth, Miss Chung, Lieut. G. C. Fawcett, and Mr. D. Fitzgerald.

(Continued on next column.)

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

Entries by British vessels yesterday showed them as carrying more than half the freight for this port, while they also had a third of the cargo for other ports, but the bulk for ports beyond was in Japanese steamers.

At 9 a.m. there were 80 vessels in the harbour, of which 20 were British. During the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. nine vessels arrived, viz., three British, one French, two American, two Japanese and one Chinese. There were twelve departures during the same period, three being for the following ports:—For Hongkong, one British; for Shanghai, one Japanese; one American; for Nagasaki, one Japanese; for Haiphong, one Chinese; for Ningpo, one British; for M'ok, one Dutch; for Manila, one British; for Swatow, one Japanese; for Takao, one Japanese. Clearances over the same time were one British steamer for Manila and one British steamer for Haiphong.

CARGO ENTERED.

(During the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday.)

For Hongkong 7,605 tons.
For ports beyond 19,977 ".

Total 27,582

(During the previous 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Thursday.)

For Hongkong 5,856 tons.
For ports beyond 14,694 ".

Total 20,550

Of the cargo entered for Hongkong, 4,156 tons were carried in British vessels, with 3,512 tons in steamers of other nationality. The heaviest entry was 1,947 tons by a British arrival, while another British steamer brought 1,600 tons. There was only one other four-figure entry and this was one 1,804 tons by an American vessel. Two heavy entries of freight for ports beyond were made by Japanese vessels, one being 7,805 tons and the other 3,261 tons, with 5,934 tons and 1,615 tons carried in British steamers.

The arrivals for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were as under:—

(British) from Calcutta and Singapore with 1,600 tons of general cargo, mail and 5,634 tons for ports beyond;

Haining (British) from Foochow and Swatow with 600 tons of general cargo and mail;

Loi Sang (British) from Calcutta and Singapore with 1,947 tons of general cargo, mail and 1,615 tons for ports beyond;

Tokio (French) from Haiphong with 50 tons of general cargo and mail;

Elkridge (American) from San Francisco and Wauang with 1,604 tons of general cargo and 700 tons for ports beyond;

President Pierce (American) from Manila with 137 tons of hemp, general merchandise, rubber, mail and 939 tons of similar cargo for ports beyond;

Tajima Maru (Japanese) from Hamburg and Singapore with 234 tons of general cargo and 7,805 tons for ports beyond;

Hokusan Maru (Japanese) from Yokohama and Shanghai with 37 tons of general cargo, mail and 3,261 tons for ports beyond;

Phoenix (Chinese) from Haiphong with 800 tons of general cargo.

Later arrivals yesterday, too late for entry in the above returns, included:—

Hama (French) from Haiphong and Fort Bayard with 679 tons of general cargo and mail;

Kyudo Maru No. 26 (Japanese) from Dairen and Weihaiwei with 2,496 tons of general cargo;

Sinkang (British) from Shanghai with 400 tons of general cargo and mail;

City of Valencia (British) from Hankow and Shanghai with a nil entry for Hongkong, but 1,000 tons of general cargo for ports beyond.

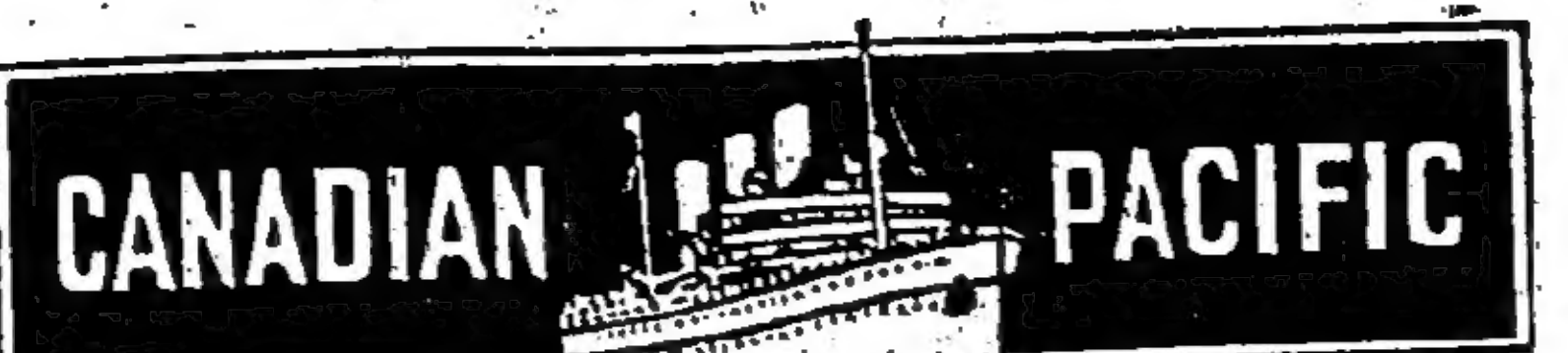
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hope, Mr. and Mrs. B. Voder and child, Mr. T. Sakakura, Mr. M. Henjio, Mr. A. Shimizu and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Brack and child, Mr. and Mrs. Chung Ah Ming, Mr. and Mrs. C. Yashida, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Anderson, Master Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. T. Mori, Mrs. G. U. W. Morgan and three children, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Evans and two children, Mr. Tan Ah Choy, Mr. Wan Tanakawa, Mr. and Mrs. K. Tagawa, Mrs. L. Ishibashi, Mr. K. Ishibashi, Miss A. Mackenzie, Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Kee Boo, Mr. R. Ponsonby, Mr. J. C. Coster, Mr. G. Patterson, Mr. S. Ishikawa, Mr. W. Iwata, Mr. and Mrs. H. Eface, Mr. and Mrs. K. V. Agasson, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Sorenson and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Pederson and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. O'neagh Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Miller, Miss M. Gross, Mr. T. Nakamura, Mr. H. Shyheim, Mrs. C. C. Whitehead and four children, Mr. and Mrs. K. Kato, Mr. T. Mori, Mr. O. Ichiki, Mr. M. Mizushima, Mr. Y. Kawabata, Dr. W. S. Hsu, Brother J. E. Brophy, Mr. H. Ikene, Mr. U. Sakai, Mr. T. Hagimoto, Mr. R. Arisaka, Mrs. A. T. Lavington and three children, Mr. T. Murase, Mr. K. Ozawa, Mr. A. T. Lavington, Mr. T. Muramatsu, Mr. T. Taki, Mr. T. Ota, Mr. O. Ota, Mr. T. Taki, Mr. R. Hsu, Mr. S. Kamiya, Mr. H. Hayashi, Mr. T. Matsumoto, Mr. H. Kleppman, Mr. E. O. Bell, Mr. E. H. H. Reed, Mr. N. P. Bendixsen, Mr. H. Yoshida, Mrs. McCormac, Mrs. E. Wong Shi, Mrs. Hue Shi and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Blechynden and child, Mr. and Mrs. B. Gordon, Mr. L. C. Day, Mr. W. Duerier, Mr. A. C. Pedersen, Mr. Caspi, Mr. M. Ensoff, Mr. Lim Kong Eng, Mrs. J. H. Backhouse, Mr. N. Okamoto, Mr. W. J. B. Terry, Miss L. Olsen, Mr. Bierre, Mr. G. Watanabe.

Per s.s. *Hokusan Maru*, on April 24th, for Europe via Straits:—Mrs. Chung Ah Yung, Miss Chung Lam, Miss Kwai Fr, Mr. H. Ishibashi, Mr. S. Tanaka, Mr. S. Neguchi, Mr. C. One, Mr. M. Hori, Mr. H. H. Reed, Mr. N. P. Bendixsen, Mr. H. Yoshida, Mrs. McCormac, Mrs. E. Wong Shi, Mrs. Hue Shi and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Blechynden and child, Mr. and Mrs. B. Gordon, Mr. L. C. Day, Mr. W. Duerier, Mr. A. C. Pedersen, Mr. Caspi, Mr. M. Ensoff, Mr. Lim Kong Eng, Mrs. J. H. Backhouse, Mr. N. Okamoto, Mr. W. J. B. Terry, Miss L. Olsen, Mr. Bierre, Mr. G. Watanabe.

Per s.s. *Changshing*, for Australia via Manila, on April 24th:—Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. B. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hearn and two children, Mrs. A. Claxton, Lt. A. J. L. Whyte, Mr. H. G. Connelly, Mrs. S. T. Williamson, Mrs. Woodward, Mr. L. C. Woolrych, Mr. W. V. A. Whyte, Mr. L. W. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Smith, Miss Box, Miss E. Preece, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Foster, Miss M. Woolrych, Miss C. Garbutt, Mrs. Henry Tory and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. A. Anderson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. A. Anderson and child, Mr. H. W. Parry, Miss L. Livens, Miss Petarkin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Howarth, Miss Chung, Lieut. G. C. Fawcett, and Mr. D. Fitzgerald.

Per s.s. *Talpa*, on April 24th:—Lieut. L. M. R. Benn, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Miller, Mr. H. Main, Mrs. K. Norton, Rev. and Mrs. C. P. Young, Mrs. C. C. Hulme, Miss Mudge, Mr. L. McQuinn, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Brumage and child, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. McConnell, Miss Swanzy, Mr. B. A. M. Sheriff, Mr. O. Enders.

(Continued on next column.)



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EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 28	May 31	June 3	June 5	June 14
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	June 11	June 14	June 18	June 19	June 30
EMPRESS OF ASIA	June 24	June 27	June 30	July 2	July 12
EMPRESS OF CANADA	July 9	July 12	July 15	July 17	July 26
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	July 23	July 26	July 29	Aug. 1	Aug. 10
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	Aug. 6	Aug. 9	Aug. 11	Aug. 14	Aug. 25
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Aug. 19	Aug. 22	Aug. 25	Aug. 28	Sept. 6
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Sept. 3	Sept. 6	Sept. 9	Sept. 11	Sept. 20
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Sept. 16	Sept. 19	Sept. 22	Sept. 25	Oct. 4

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April 23	April 24	April 25	April 27
May 6	May 8	May 9	May 11

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N.Y.K.

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SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

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BOKUYO MARU ... Saturday, 29th May

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KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 8th May
HABUSA MARU ... Saturday, 22nd May

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AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 21st April
MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 19th May

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TSUYAMA MARU ... Monday, 19th April
TOKIWA MARU ... Tuesday, 11th May

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd April

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 16th April
MURBAN MARU ... Friday, 30th April

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MOJI MARU ... Sunday, 18th April
HAKATA MARU ... Friday, 30th April


NAGASAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 13rd April

SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA.

DELGADO MARU ... Sunday, 18th April
KAMO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th April
NAGANO MARU ... Thursday, 22nd April
OSAKA MARU ... Tuesday, 27th April

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AMBOISE ... B	27th Apr. 1926
ANGERS ... B	11th May "
AMAZON ... B	26th Mar. 1926	27th Apr. 1926	25th May "
DARTAGNAN ... A	9th Apr. "	11th May "	8th June "
ANGOR ... B	23rd Apr. "	25th May "	22nd June "
PORTOS ... B	7th May "	8th June "	8th July "
ANDRE LEBON ... A	21st May "	22nd June "	20th July "

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TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"TINGSANG"	Wednesday	28th April at Noon
KOBÉ via SHANGHAI & MOJI	"SUISANG"	Thursday	29th April at 9 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Thursday	29th April at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Wednesday	5th May at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"YUENSANG"	Thursday	6th May at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Saturday	15th May at Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HOSANG"	Thursday	20th May at 3 p.m.

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Vessel	Discharges
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"GLENSANDA" ... 15th May	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oren.
"CAEMARTHENSIRE" ... 30th "	

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S.S. "SURAT" ... From Hongkong 24th April.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, the Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zambezi, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.
Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD

Tel. Cent. 4791.

PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO

BOSTON
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA

M.V. "MALAYAN PRINCE" ... Leave Hongkong 12th May
M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE" ... 11th June
M.V. "ASIATIC PRINCE" ... 3rd July

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAB EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegrams: Furness.

King's Building.

21



HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE
of the United Netherlands
Navigation Company.

Regular Four-weekly Service between
Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore
and
Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and
North Continental Ports

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "ALDEBARAN" ... 4th May, 1926
S.S. "OLDBERK" ... 21st May,

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "OLDBERK" ... 15th May,
S.S. "ALDEBARAN" ... 13th July,

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.N.

Telephone: Central No 1574.

Agents, York Building.

19

P. & O. British India Apar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS,
EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"ALFPORE"	5,273	27th Apr. 4 p.m.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MAEDONIA"	11,089	1st May, Noon	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	15th May	Marseilles, London, Antwerp and Hall.
"PERIM"	7,848	20th May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	28th May	Marseilles and London.
"MIRZAPORE"	5,715	3rd June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KHYBER"	9,114	12th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,992	28th June	Marseilles and London.
"KARMALA"	9,128	10th July	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"RANPURA"	15,535	24th July	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	8,097	7th Aug.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"MAEDONIA"	11,089	21st Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	8,144	4th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"THILWA"	10,000	27th Apr. 1 p.m.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"SANTHIA"	7,754	2nd May	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,013	6th May	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	9th May	do.
"SHIRALA"	—	27th May	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	2nd May	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	4,800	12th May	do.

* Omits Sandakan but calls at Kolambagan.

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawau, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"GAMBHIRA"	5,257	27th April	Shanghai.
"KHYBER"	9,114	30th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	4th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Osaka.
"TANDA"	4,800	12th May	Shanghai.
"MALWA"	10,941	14th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,992	28th May	do.
"PADU"	4,907	30th May	Shanghai and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,089	11th June	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	18th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,955	25th June	Shanghai only.
"RANPURA"	15,535	9th July	Shanghai Moji & Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,097	22nd July	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"MAEDONIA"	11,089	5th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	8,144	12th Aug.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Aug.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Sept.	do.
"MOBEA"	10,518	19th Sept.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
*Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the connecting steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Leonidias.
Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN

(Occupying 3 or 10 Days)
HAINING ... Capt. W. C. Pasmore ... Sunday, 25th April, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fochow (Peking Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAINING," "HAIHONG" and "HAIKING" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	...	On 24th April	10 a.m.
BANGKOK	...	On 24th April	4 p.m.
SEANGHAI & TSINGTAO	...	On 25th April	10 a.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	...	On 26th April	4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	...	On 27th April	8 a.m.
"WILU"	...	On 27th April	10 a.m.
ILOILO	...	On 28th April	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	...	On 28th April	10 a.m.
BALIK PAPAN & JAVA	...	On 29th April	Noon
HAIPHONG	...	On 29th April	4 p.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	...	On 29th April	Noon
SHANGHAI	...	On 29th April	4 p.m.
WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	...	On 30th April	4 p.m.
BANGKOK	...	On 30th April	4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 35.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"

THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS,
VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA AND THURSDAY ISLAND.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
Excellent & Most Up-to-date First & Second Class Passenger Accommodation.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	Due Hongkong ON OR ABOUT	SAILING HENCE ON OR ABOUT
TAIPING	19th May	25th May
CHANGTE	16th June	22nd June
TAIPING	17th July	23rd July

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Telephone: Central 35. Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.
S.S. "BOWES CASTLE" ... Sailing on or about 19th May

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (Fiume).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO
GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

"A" CLASS: £72. 10s. 0d. "B" CLASS: £66. 0s. 0d.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

M.V.	From Hongkong.
"VIMINALE"	Sails 5th May.
"ESQUILINO"	Sails 5th June.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S.	From Hongkong.
"FIUMEL"	Sails 13th May
M.V. "VIMINALE"	Sails 31st May
M.V. "ESQUILINO"	Sails 30th June.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S.	Sails from Calcutta, 20th June
"UMHINGA"	Sails from Colombo, 12th July

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1030.

Agents.

17

BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong:

S.S.	From Hongkong.
"LANGTON HALL"	via Suez Canal ... 23rd Apr.
"DIOMEDE"	via Suez Canal ... 24th May.
"ATREUS"	via Suez Canal ... 21st May.
"KINGHOW"	via Suez Canal ... 4th June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.

COMMERCIAL.
OPENING QUOTATIONS.

On LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer	...	2/3
Bank Bills, on demand	...	2/3 3/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	...	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	...	2/28
Credits, at 4 months' sight	...	2/3 3/16
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	...	2/3-5/16

ON PARIS—			
Bank Bills, on demand	...	1,530	
Credit, 4 months' sight	...	1,573	
ON NEW YORK—			
Bank Bills, on demand	...	543	
Credit, at 60 days' sight	...	543	
ON HONGKONG—			
Telegraphic Transfer	...		
Bank Bills, on demand	...	1,481	
ON CALCUTTA—			
Telegraphic Transfer	...		
Bank Bills, on demand	...	1,481	
ON SINGAPORE—			
Bank Bills, at sight	...		
Private, 30 days' sight	...	nom.	
ON YOKOHAMA—On demand	...	1,114	
ON MANILA—On demand	...	1,081	
ON SINGAPORE—On demand	...	562	
ON BATAVIA—On demand	...	nom.	
ON HONGKONG—On demand	...	nom.	
ON HAWAII—On demand	...	nom.	
ON MANILA—On demand	...	553	
ON BANGKOK—On demand	...	28.30	
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	...		
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	...		
BAR SILVER, per oz.	...	29 1/2	

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital	\$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up	\$30,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling	\$4,500,000
Silver	\$27,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$20,000,000

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. D. G. M. BERNARD, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG, Deputy Chairman.
W. H. Bell, Esq. J. A. Plummer, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq. T. G. Weall, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq. H. P. White, Esq.
W. L. Patenden, Esq. G. M. Young, Esq.

Chief Manager:
A. H. BARLOW, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. E. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and STERLING on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, April 6th, 1924. [25]

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the **HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION**. Rules may be obtained on application.

Interest on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each complete Calendar Month at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.

Depositors may transfer at their option a balance of \$100 or more to the **HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK** to be placed on **FIXED DEPOSITS** at **CURRENT RATES**.

For the **HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION**,
A. H. BARLOW,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1925.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. £3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Bank
Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED
DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter
periods at rates which will be quoted on
application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, April 15th, 1925. [30

Head Office :
96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital.....	Fr. 75,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital.....	Fr. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund	Fr. 69,667,233.54

BRANCHES :

Bangkok	Hankow	Pondicherry
Batambang	Hongkong	Saigon
Canton	Mengtsz	Shanghai
Djibouti	Noumes	Singapore
Port-Bayard	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Prom-Peab	Yunnanfon

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co., of New York.

and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
A. LECOT, Manager.
Hornsea, 20th March 1874. [20]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 4.

Authorized Capital£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital£1,080,000
Reserve Fund£1,380,000

BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Galle	Kuala Lumpur	Rangoon
Batavia	Hongkong	Madras	Shanghai
Bombay	Howrah	New York	Simla
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang	Singapore
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis	Sourabaya
Delhi	Kota Bharu	(Mauritius)	

to 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.
C. L. C. SANDES,
Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, March 26th, 1926. [29

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE
POUR LE
COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.
(Incorporated in France).

74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital.....Fr. 20,000,000
ReservesFr. 11,160,000
Special Working Capital ...Fr. 50,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris Lyons Marseilles

France: Société Générale, Banque Nationale
de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas
London: Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co.
Every description of Banking and Ex-
change Business transacted.
Correspondents throughout the World.
A. ROLLIN,
Manager,
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1926.

Incorporated by Special Imperial
Charter, 1899.

Capital SubscribedYen 45,000.00
Capital (Paid-up)Yen 39,375.00

HEAD OFFICE:—TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

OTHERS: Hongkong Singapore Soerabaya
 Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York
 Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS:
 LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates which are quoted on application.

T. TAKAGI,
Manager.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
Established 1912.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,062,800

the World.
London Bankers—THE LLOYDS BANKING
LIMITED.
Every description of banking business
transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes in various sizes
let from \$5.00 to \$40.00 yearly.
LOOK POON SHAN

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS, January to J
925.
With INDEX, Price—\$7.50.
On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press O
Printed and Published by OLIVER
PRESS, LTD., at 1a, Charter Road,
Street, C.O.

(Specially authorised by Presidential
Mandate of the Republic of China
the 22nd of November, 1917.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL860,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 19,760,250
RESERVE FUND 9,884,435

London Bankers:—THE GUARANTY
Co. of New York, THE N
PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.
New York Bankers:—THE EQ
EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on Approved Securities.
Special facilities for domestic export.
TSUYEE
Manager

Established 1894.
Hongkong Branch established
Authorized Capital Guilders 150,000,
 (£19,
Paid-up Capital „ 80,000,
 (28,

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM
Eastern Head Office:—BATAVIA
BRANCHES:—Bandjermasin, Batavia,
Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, D.
Djakarta, The Hague, Kobe,
Radjah, Makassar, Medan, P.
Palembang, Pecalongan, P.
Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam.

Correspondents all over the World
BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.
J. C. MAAS
Acting Manager

LONDON SERVICE.
 "PATROCLUS" 5th May Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.
 "MERIONES" 15th May Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
 "ANTHEUS" 2nd June Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.
 "EUMARUS" 15th June Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.
 "MENELAUS" 5th May Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
 "EORYCLOCHUS" 15th May Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
 "CEOLUS" 1st June Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
 "TITAN" 15th June Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.
 (via KOBE & YOKOHAMA)
 "TYNDAROS" 15th May Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
 "PROTESILAEUS" 11th June Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.
 "DIOMED" 7th May Boston, New York & Baltimore.
 "ATREUS" 31st May Boston, New York & Baltimore.

PASSENGER SERVICE.
 "PATROCLUS" 5th May Singapore, Marseilles & London.
 "ANTENOR" 2nd June Singapore, Marseilles & London.
 "HECTOR" 15th July Singapore, Marseilles & London.
 "BARBEDON" 5th Sept. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
 "PATROCLUS" 20th Oct. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight and passage rates and information apply to—
Butterfield & Swire,
 Agents.